The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,469—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12; Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MADURA, 1,948 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducements offer.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle or Colombo to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Stannat, on THURSDAY, the 27th March 1879 at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, HARRIEN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. A. Stannat, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th March 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 31st March 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA,

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	350	240	90	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	420	320	130	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilli	550	350	145	Without Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 26th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accomodation and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. TEGE, Captain G. Zurich, on the 29th March 1879.
S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 8
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars app y to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeswanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

BAROMETERS.

MARINE MERCURIAL with Thermometer, and double vernier in carved rosewood frame, revolving in centre ring and brass gimbals, complete ..... Rs. 65

MERCURIAL HALL, with Thermometer, and double vernier, in handsome Oak frame 100

ANEROID Pocket size, with revolving scale of altitudes, in morocco case, very superior 65

ANEROID.—Pocket size (4½ inch) range 21 to 2 inches, scale of altitude to 10,000 feet. With compass on back; in plated frame, in morocco case 36

ANEROID, Pocket size (2 inch); range 22 to 31 inches; scale of altitude to 10,000 feet, nickel plated frame, in morocco case 22

ANEROID 4½ in. Dial; range from 23 to 31 inches; graduated to an altitude of 8,000 feet; with thermometer. In polished brass frame, in morocco case 65

ANEROID 5 inch open dial showing the interior mechanism with thermometer, in polished Brass Frame and morocco case. Has also a polished and carved Oak stand 45

ANEROID.—4½ inch dial: range from 28 to 31 inches; with thermometer; in brass frame, in case 19

The above are very superior Instruments.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
— CATHAY	2282	450	R. T. Dundas	31st March.
(e) NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1909	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(e) BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	21st do.
— BANGALORE	2068	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(e) INDUS	3470	550	H. D. Shallard	5th May
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(e) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th March 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April 1879.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. R. Hall	15th do.
ZAMBESI	2451	370	A. Symons	28th do.

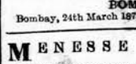
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
STANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums } In 1870 ... £139,808
after deducting } „ 1873 ... £295,149
Re-insurances.. } „ 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE—I HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID to SIGN my NAME.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 17th March 1879.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the ERECTION of TWO SMALL BUILDINGS at Butcher's Island will be received up till 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, 2nd April 1879 by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BOMBAY DEFENCES, at his Office in Mazagon, where further particulars on the subject may be obtained.

FOR SALE,

ENGLISH-BUILT OPEN CARRIAGE and pair of well-matched, fast-trotting GREY ARAB HORSES with SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS.

Also, OFFICE BROUGHAM and serviceable AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

Now Ready, Price Rs. 7, Post free Rs. 7-4.

LAYS OF IND;

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

NEW Illustrated Edition, with several new Lays, and some additional Illustrations. Handsomely bound cloth gilt.

THACKER & Co., (Limited),
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

By order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Eshwant Vishoo Neny and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Laxmibai, widow of Gopinath Dadajee, deceased, in exercise of the of sale reserved in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of July 1878.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 4 o'clock p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at or near Girgaum or Breach Candy Road on the Western side thereof without the Fort of Bombay in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwar together with the several chawls or ranges of buildings now standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 253 and 251 respectively and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127 and containing by admeasurement 1,323 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the South by the Municipal soil depot, on or towards the West by the property of Gumesh Ramjee and on or towards the North by the property of Dhobie Hajee Ebrahim Ramjan, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Laxmibai and her tenants.

25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 24th March 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

1 Iron safe by Chubbs.
2 Bales Turkey red yarn.
5 „ Grey Dhooties.
5 „ Grey Shirtings.
2 Cases Prints.
2 „ Brown Linen and Holland.
On account of Jetha Dossa.

[J D] 10,090—10,102—13 cases paper.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

The undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Davar, the Administrator of his late wife Dinbai, to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. at their rooms:—

A lot of very rich gold, pearl and diamond jewellery, consisting of gold bangles, chains, wristlets, geometries, anklets, buttons, watches, amulet, ring, watchguard, pearl bangles, necklace, geomgree, diamond ear-rings, rings, pieces of diamonds, silver decanters, watch-box, pollas, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 3 days previous to the sale from 1 to 4 p. m. and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

PUBLIC SALE.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

Messrs MENESSE and Co have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction on an early date, the most previously discovered by private sale, a most valuable lot of cotton spinning and preparing machinery and a full compliment of stores all just arrived from England.

Three pairs of mules—make, Asa Lees, dated 1877; of 90 spindles and ⅞ gauge 17 in. spindles with all the latest improved motions; total spindles 5400; can be cut to suit any factory. The maker Asa Lees of Oldham took the First Prize Gold Medal at the Paris exhibition of 1878 for the same description of mules.

Four Roving Frames of 152 spindles, each 7 in. lift Gothic flye s, 1877.

One Slubbing Frame of 98 spindles, 1877.

Five Intermediate Frames, Total spindles 490, dated 1877.

Thirteen Carding Engines, 40" over the wire 45" cylinder, maker Parr Cirtis.

One Finishing stretching machine for 40" cards, by Parr Cirtis.

One Grinding machine with fan and two rollers, 120 gross of new skewers and tubes.

10,000 f et India Rubber card fillets,

240 silver cans.

One chimney, 64 feet high of ⅔ iron.

A quantity of belting yarn tester, wrap reel, mill scroll, twist randing, shafting draws, pulleys and oth r surplus stores.

The machinery is in course of erection at Colaba, and the day of sale will be advertised ten days hence.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. James Scott and Co. Sassoon Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Assortment of the celebrated Silber Light Co.'s (patent) storm proof and punka protector lamps in excellent designs, nickel silver, cut crystal and bronze pedestal, richly painted Bob mian glass, and French China painted, patended lamps, clocks showing the time by day and night, time pieces, leather bags, and dressing cases for travelers requisites, and an immense variety of samples of leather purses, electro-plated articles, meers-chums pipes, musical boxes, fancy work boxes, perfumes, and general fancy goods in great variety and miscellaneous articles being the sample collection of Mr. B. J. Stone, travelling representative of Messrs. Silber and Fleming, London, and the Silber Light Co (Limited) who is returning to England. Also some large Sagee pattern plate glass show cases. The above goods will be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th instant at the show rooms Apollo Street, on the 1st floor of Sassoon Building, By Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co.

The property is now on view. Goods may be purchased privately before the day of sale.

Sale will commence 12 noon precisely.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY AND PLAIN PIECE-GOODS, YARN, COTTON WASTE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th March, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Colaba, by order of the Official Liquidators appointed by the High Court, the following, viz:—

A quantity of loose and entire bales of Long, China, and T Cloth, Fancy Dhoties and Chuddars, Towels, Tanna cloth, tent cloth, drill, carpets and a variety of other piece goods and yarn of various numbers and cotton wastes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

A MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held on TUESDAY, the 8th April, at Messrs. Owen and Okell's Office, at 5 p. m., to elect a Committee and to amend the Rules of the Club.

G. W. MOULTRIE,
Honorary Secretary, R. B. G. C.

THIS DAY
THE
FANCY BAZAAR
IN AID OF
THE WIDOWS' HOME AND CONVENT SCHOOL, MAZAGON,

To be held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th March, instant, in the TOWN HALL, under the Patronage of

His Excellency the GOVERNOR and of His Lordship the R. C. BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Open daily from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. A Band will be in Attendance.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
Children under 12 half price.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late MAJOR W. REYNOLDS, late 2nd in Command 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within TWO MONTHS of this date, after which no claims can be attended to.

JOHN MALCOLMSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant 3rd Sind Horse,
President of the Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Kandahar, 4th March 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NURSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

PURSUANT to a Judge's Order of the 24th day of March instant. NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the creditors as to whether the workpeople and other employés of the Company should be paid in full the arrears of the wages and salaries due to them by the said Company in priority to the other creditors thereof.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJI,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

PURSUANT to a Judge's Order of the 24th day of March instant, NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the creditors as to whether the workpeople and other employés of the Company should be paid in full the arrears of the wages and salaries due to them by the said Company in priority to the other creditors thereof.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJI,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NEW FLAX SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

PURSUANT to a Judge's Order of the 24th day of March instant, NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the creditors as to whether the workpeople and other employés of the Company should be paid in full the arrears of the wages and salaries due to them by the said Company in priority to the other creditors thereof.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJI,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

PURSUANT to a Judge's Order of the 24th day of March instant, NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the creditors as to whether the workpeople and other employés of the Company should be paid in full the arrears of the wages and salaries due to them by the said Company in priority to the other creditors thereof.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJI,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

CURSETJEE JEHANGIR TARACHUND.....Petitioner.

BY an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 17th day of March 1879, on the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner, it was ordered that the Mandvie Spinning, Weaving and Press Company, Limited, should be WOUND UP by the Court under the Companies' Act X. of 1866, and that Mr. RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY should be PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR of the said Company.—Dated this 22nd day of March 1879.

SMITH AND FRERE,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

THE HONBLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT hereby appoints CHARLES WILLIAM LEATHLEY JACKSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company.—Dated the 22nd day of March 1879.

L. N. BANAJEE,
for Prothonotary.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 1st day of May 1879, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS and CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNEYS, if any, to CHARLES WILLIAM LEATHLEY JACKSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office in the High Court Building, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

FRIDAY, the 16th day of June 1879, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the High Court, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 24th day of March 1879.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpo ly, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April 1879, at 2 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1878.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Bombay, 24th March 1879. Secretary.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 26th instant to WEDNESDAY the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, now occupied by W. F. Melvin, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, at present occupied by J. T. Lindsley, Esq. Rent Rs. 115. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines for 21 months. Rent Rs. 175 per month. Another for 8 months. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on the Queen's Road for Rs. 125. Another at Mazagon for Rs. 160. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads..... .....each Rs. 2 8
Do. boxwood heads ..... „ „ 3 8
Balls..... .....per dozen. „ 6 12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6-12.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 12-8.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz Quarts, Rs. 15-8.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 31.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 16-8.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd. ....Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS.
Alexandre and other Makers.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	110
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	150
Solid Mahogany Cases, 6 Octaves, Compass F to F, 3 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	180
Solid Oak Case, 8 Octaves, Compass F to F 3 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ tone	200
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in.	
Five rows of Vib atory reeds, 18 Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu Bass.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Basse-on, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature	Net Cash. 800
HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."	
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector sine bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, sine bottom	300
In Oak Case, Stops, sine bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind indicator and Pedal Protector, sine bottom	305
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, sine bottom	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto. ditto.	500

New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, nine 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 8 stops ..... Net Cash Rs. 400

Solid Walnut wood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 8 Stops—Flute, Lieblich Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ..... Net Cash Rs. 500

American Organs.

BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Bellows; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronted Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent dessonant Case, Panelled front and sides best finish, Walnut Case ..... Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 8 inches; Height, 4 feet 7 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..... Price Rs. 750

AMERICAN ORGANS.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth 1 foot 2 inches; Height, 2 feet 7 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell ..... Price Rs. 300

BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 feet 2 inches; Depth, 1 foot 11 inches; Height, 3 feet 2½ inches; Depth, 1 foot 11 inches; Height, 3 feet 2½ inches. Two sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola Diapason Flute, Vox Humana, Forte, I., Forte II ..... Price Rs. 450

Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I, Forte II ..... Price Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay residency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

10, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SCARPS, TIES AND COLLARS,
HOAR AND COMPANY

INVITE attention to their large Stock of the above which have been made very light for Indian Wear, and contain the latest novelties.

Less 2 annas in the Rupee for Cash Payments.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs. A.
"The Don," Washing, Spot Blue and White Satin	2 0
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2 8

MODERATE KNOTS.

The "Duke," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 0
New Designs, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	3 0

A SCARF FOR KNOT OR RING.

The "Four-in-Hand," Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Satin Figures	3 4

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 24TH MARCH 1879.

WITH the exception of the further rise in Cotton in Liverpool, Saturday's Home telegrams are devoid of special interest.

Consols are still quoted at 96¾, French Rentes at 114¾, Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours 71; Fours-and-a-half 77.

In the General Produce markets, Seeds, Coffee, and Cocoanut Oil are all quoted at unaltered prices.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Saturday closed strong, the day's sales being 15,000 bales, of which 3,000—a comparatively large proportion—were Surats. Reuter's spot quotations show an advance of ¼d. per lb. in Americans and 1-16d. in Surats, and although nothing is said respecting arrivals we hear from private sources that Surats to arrive are also 1-16d. higher. In the latter the improvement from the lowest point is now ¼d. per lb., and it is quite possible should the American receipts continue to fall off that we may yet see a further rise. The advance, though, is too rapid to be lasting, and the slackness of trade in Manchester must eventually bring a check, especially if our arrivals here assume more importance.

From New York Saturday's telegram still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅛ cents, but June shipment has receded from 10·63 to 10·60 cents per lb. The receipts at the American ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Saturday's Receipts..	6,000	8,000	10,000	5,000
Total since1st Sept.	4,048,000	...	3,819,000	3,637,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday exhibits the following alterations :—

Public Deposits at H. O..... ...	Inc. Rs.	25,34,949	
Do. Branches.....	Dec. ,,	24,589	
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	8,22,027	
Government Securities.....	Inc. ,,	12,146	
Loans	Inc. ,,	26,42,864	
Bills Discounted.....	Inc. ,,	20,89,716	
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	1,16,337	
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	12,08,281	

It is evident from these figures that but for the large increase in Public Deposits the return would have been very unfavourable. As it is the fact of Loans and Discounts being augmented by 47 lacs is a decidly adverse feature and shows a material increase in trade requirements, which is all the more important when the comparatively small available cash Balance is taken into account. After a return of this kind and advance in the Bank's charges would be no matter for surprise.

EXCHANGE.—The telegram published this morning to the effect that "The Under Secretary of State for India has given notice that on the 25th instant he will introduce a Bill to enable the Secretary of State for India to raise money in England for service in India" has exercised a very marked effect on business in sterling, the banks having advanced their drawing rates 1-16d. per rupee, while they refuse to buy private bills on almost any terms. The interpretation generally placed on the message is that Government fearing the impracticability of getting the entire amount of the new loan announced in the Budget taken up at a fair rate, have in contemplation the issue of a portion in sterling, and if so, there would be every reason to apprehend a material rise in the value of the rupee as Council drafts would be diminished by the amount borrowed. We are inclined to think, however, that the announcement has reference to the loan of two millions to be granted to India by England and in that case Exchange would be in no way further affected. The market on its own merits, however, is firm and more likely to advance than recede from its present level. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand	..1s. 7 1-16d. per Re.			
Do. 6 months' sight...	..1s. 7 7-16d.	,,	,,	Nominal, no buyers.
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..1s. 7 7-16d.	,,	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7¼d.	,,	,,	
France 3 ,, ,,	...3·04½	,,	,,	
Sovereigns each.....	.....Rs. 13-9.			

In Gold we have not heard of any business to-day, and rates on Calcutta remained unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has assumed a slightly firmer tone partly owing to the telegram noticed above, and in part to the improvement in Exchange. We now quote Fours, Rs. 92½; New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½.

The SHARE MARKET has evinced decided signs of returning weakness, buyers are holding aloof and rates where altered are generally lower. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower at Rs. 662½, Land Companies are unaltered, as also are Press Companies with the exception of Mofussils which are Rs. 10 lower. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, to 50 in Dhurumsey, Rs. 30 in Great Eastern, Rs. 25 in Morarjee Gocouldass and Oriental and Rs. 20 per share in Bombay United, Coorla and Jewraz Balloo. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 15 lower.

COTTON opened strong and sellers for a time asked most extravagant prices, but this only had the effect of checking buyers, and eventually the peculiar position of Exchange put almost an entire stop to business and prices practically close at only Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy over Saturday's rates. There are not many buyers at this level however, and with anything like fair arrivals we have probably seen the top of the market for the time. The receipts on Saturday were 4,156 bales, making a total of 12,830 bales for the four days. Closing prices as nearly as can be estimated are :—

Good Broach, April.....	,,	Rs. 215 per Candy.	
Do, Omra, ,,	.....	,, 202	,,
F.G.F. do ,,	.....	,, 196	,,
G.F. do ,,	.....	,, 190	,,

SEEDS are firm at unchanged prices. Linseed Rs. 6.14 ; now Rapeseed Rs. 7-5 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are if anything a shade quieter. For Liverpool by steam business continues to be done at 25s. and by sail at 25s. to 26s. 3d. For the Mediterranean ports 30s. payable here is the ready quotation.

PIECE GOODS have not so far showed in the improvement which has taken place in Cotton. The demand from up-country continues on a very moderate scale and prices are unaltered.

COALS are quiet at unaltered values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	662½
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	500	all	2 do	65½
National Bank of India.	Th 37,528	£25 £19-10	6	do	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	25 p.s.		15
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.		900
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	30 p.		1,900
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct		60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.		800
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*		1740
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company ...	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*		65
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*		4
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*		40
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*		680
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.		565
Dharumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*		535
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	..		400
Fleming S. and W. Co...	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*		20
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*		825
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.		800
Hydraulad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		450
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*		640
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*		850
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*		540
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil		400
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,125	xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*		15
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,050	
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	925	
Sassoon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	160	
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.	625	
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	—	1	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	600	2,000	all	..		5
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*		10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	675	
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,350	all	75	325	
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	650	
Soondardas Spinning..	680	1,000	75	25 p.s.	200	
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	700	
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	all	25 p. s.	475	

* For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	2,000	all	15 p.s*	850
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	110
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
PortDanning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅝ 3/0	p.ct		290
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20 13 0-14/6	do		28
Ditto ...	..	£20 6/5- 7/3	do		72
Ditto ...	..	£20 21-18/1	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do		1,160
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 19/5-9/15	do		250

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 23rd March 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·852
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·3
Dew Point	72·5
Relative humidity of Air	·728
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.).....	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	74·9
General Direction of Wind.....	NNW, N, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	288.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s.s. COTHERSTONE, 1,148 tons, Captain M. Storey, sailed yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ORIENTAL, 1,266 tons, Captain F. Cotton, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from London via Kurrachee in ballast.

THE s.s. BENGLOW, 1,198 tons, Captain J. W. Buchanan, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Jeddah, brought a general cargo and 904 deck passengers.

THE s.s. HENRY BALCKOW, 640 tons, Captain W. Crowden, arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Busscrah, with a general cargo and one lady and 94 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE OLIVE, 365 tons, Captain H. W. Wheatley, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius 16th Jan., with a cargo of 7,799 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s.s. OCRUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from coast and Cutch, brought a general cargo, and 230 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with 320 deck passengers.

THE s.s. ECLIPSE, 1,041 tons, Captain J. R. Holman, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Aden, brought the following cargo :—326 bags senna, and 41 packages fishmaws. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. C.'s s.s. ORIENTAL, 938 tons, Captain W. A. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. E. A. Jashee, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bin Aga, Major General Primrose, Colonel E. A. Green, Lieut. Hamilton, Captain Mackie Mr. F. Chambers, Colonel Davies, Major E. S. Barnett, Mr. Piertsan and infant, Mrs. Sherman, Mr. Yuchs, Mr. Morrison and 76 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Henry Bolckow (s)..	Crowden	Bussorah, Mar 9.
	India (s)	Pedrozo.....	Goa, Mar 22.
24	Oriental (s).....	Starratt	Bussorah, Mar 10.
	Olive Branch	Wheatley	Mauritius, Jan 16.
	Eros (s).....	Speedy	Hull, Feb 12.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Mirzapore (s).....	Parish	Southampton.
	Vingorla (s).....	Dougherty ...	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	British Enterprise..	Davis	Diamond Island.
	Cotherstone (s)	Storey	Akyab.
	Ocrun (s).....	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Eclipse, to Marseilles.
Steamer Oriental, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Henry Bolckow, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Duncow, to Liverpool,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
20	Chupra(s).....	Wood ..... Cardiff.
	Commilla(s).....	Macaulay ..... Rangoon, Mar 16.
	Busheer (s)	Grainer ..... Coconada, Mar 12.
	Macedon	Sanford..... Liverpool, Nov 9.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 20.—Steamers Reliance, Sir John Lawrence and Satara. Ship Pembroke Castle. Barque Star of Africa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
21	D. of Devonshire (s).	London.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
21	Monuffer	Soondy.
	Reigate	Coast.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s Himilaya, from Bombay, to Rangoon, and Northern Ports :—For Coconada—Mr W H Dobbil, Mr Andiappa Chetty, Mr McMurtin, Dr Robinson.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Centurian—150 boxes tinned plates, Finlay Muir and Co ; 31 packages earthenware and 26 bundles hardware, The Agra Bank.
Assiria s—6,038 bars iron, Abdool Ramon Sally Mahamed.
Benlion—10 cases gonova, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Greenock—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
William Burkett s—50 cases stout and 25 cases champagne, and 12 packages pale ale S H Bottlewalla ; 59 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee ; 14 packages printing papers, Bombay E S Press ; 75 cases matches, Bell Brandenburg and Co.
Alnwick Castle s—1 case plate powder 51 cases oilmanstores and 3 cases, cheese Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.
British Statesman—53 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Precurseur s—33 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Healeden s—45 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 60 bales wool Lullubhoy Hurrichund ; 50 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsee, 70 bales cotton, Morarjee Gocouldass ; 162 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 30 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 25 bales wool, Narotumdas Davidass ; 21 bales cotton wast, Essajee Allibhoy ; 101 cwts B horns, Rajunbhoy Ajoobhoy ; 323 cwts myrabollams, Dayall Dhansee.
Claindon s—1162½ cwts myrabollams, Jetta Purshotum ; 105 bales cotton, Morarjee Hurdass ; 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co ; 325 cwts bones, Nathia Easa ; 10 bales wool, Rungoomull Ramchunder.
Macdoff—2431 cwts myrabollams, Jetta Purshotum.
Alnwick Castle s—45 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 54 bales wool, and 556 cwts myrabollams, Jetta Purshotum ; 45 bales wool, Tarachund Cheleram.
Knight Companion—666½ cwts myrabollams, Jetta Purshotum ; 109½ cwts rapeseed, S S Narcotwalla.

FOR LONDON.

Contest—30 bales hides, Khan Mahamed Nensey ; 21 bales hides, Ramonbhoy Rasoolbhoy.
Mirzapore s—5 cases woolen carpets, David Sassoon and Co ; 17 cases cotton hankerchiefs, Tarachund Ramchunder ; 3 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co ; 1 case rampore chudder, Shahbharam Sewas ; 250 pieces Eteeth, Jairaybhoy Peerbhoy Khalukdina ; 15 bundles gulta purcha, P & O S S Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Red Star s—2,477½ cwts rapseed, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co ; 990 bales cotton, and 166 cwts horns, F Sanquet & Co.
Alice Buck—10,000½ cwts linseed, Remington & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Sparton—1,300 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mirzapore s—7 boxes silver coins (Rs 24,000), David Sassoon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ben Voirlich s—2,100 cwts castor seed, Finlay Scott & Co ; 93 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Brazilion s—100 bales cotton, C J Khumbatta.
Arabia s—½ bale cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 624 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Tebe s—200 bales Cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Long Moir and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Lumley Castle s—50 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothe .

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 150 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Mirzapore s—7 boxes silver coins (Rs 21,500), David Sassoon and Co.
Tebe s—1 bundle shawls, Abdoola Hakim.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 22.

Morris, Captain, 7th Bombay N I, on leave, from Bhooj.

MARCH 23.

Coles, Lieut, R E, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Wylly, Lieut, 5th Madras N I, on sick leave, from Saugor.

MARCH 24.

Lewin, Major, Staff Corps, on retirement, from Darjeeling.
Davis, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jacobabad.
Burnett, Major, R H A, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Mackie, Captain, 2nd Queens, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Primrose, Major Genl, from Kurrachee.
Green, Col. Asst Adjutant Genl, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hamilton, Lieut, A D C, on ——, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surgn, on duty, to Poona.
Lewin, Major, Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.
Davis, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Aynsley, Col, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Joseph, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Morris, Captain, 7th Bombay N I, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Bartholomew, Captain, General List Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Manson, Major, R E, on leave, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 22.)

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr H Leeds, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hoshangbad.

Mr E Dobbs, Assistant Conservator of Forests, passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani by the Higher Standard in January last.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr W Young, President of the Jubbulpore College and High School.

Mr J Reid Sinclair, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Hoshangabad Division, to the Saugor Road Division.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Madras, March 11.

Surgeon J Anderson from d d British Troops, Trichinopoly, to d d 43rd Foot, to accompany detachment 43rd Foot, proceeding to Madras.

Sub-Lieutenant J A Wyllie, Probationer for the Staff Corps, is appointed Officiating Wing Officer 8th N I.

Captain C B Wickham, K Battery 1st Brigade R A is directed to proceed from Bangalore to Thayetmyo to join his battery for duty.

Surgeon-Major R Warters from England to general duty Burmah Circle.

Surgeon J Pedlow from d d 1-21st Fusiliers, Secunderabad, to general duty Burmah Circle.

Surgeon F C Smith from Presidency Division to d d 31st N I.

Surgeon-Major W Robertson, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on 2nd April 1879.

Colonel A R Gloag, R A is directed to retain the command of the Royal Artillery in Burmah till further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the following postings of Royal Artillery Officers are notified :—

Captain Saunders has been posted to No 14 Battery 8th Brigade in succession to A Seacome, promoted.

Lieut Bowles has been posted to No 8 Battery 5th Brigade.

Lieut Bowles, No 8 Battery 5 Brigade, has been posted to the Depôt Battery, 5th Brigade.

Surgeon-Major Heffernan, from 22nd N I, to 25th N I.

Surgeon R Allison from 25th N I to 22nd N I.

Lieut Hutchins, 1-21st Foot, is appointed Wing Officer 25th N I, and probationer for the Madras Staff Corps.

Surgeon-Major Jasdowski from England to medical charge 1-21st Fusiliers, Secunderabad.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Baldwin to England on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Head-quarters, Bombay, 24th March 1879.

The attention of Captains Commanding Cos. is called to Regimental Order No 2 of 21st March 1879, and are requested to kindly expedite the return of all Rifles in the Respective Cos, these arms being required at once for inspection by the Civil Master Armorer.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .....31st, 5h. 56'0 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
March:					
Tues. 25	Annunciation—Lady Day	6 2	6 10	{ 0 19 m 0 54 a	{ 6 32 m 6 52 a
Wed. 26	English Mail expected.	6 1	6 11	{ 0 43 m 1 28 a	{ 7 0 m 7 23 a
Th. 27	.....	6 0	6 11	{ 1 0 m 1 59 a	{ 7 28 m 7 54 a
Fri. 28	.....	5 59	6 11	{ 1 37 m 2 41 a	{ 8 0 m 8 32 a
Sat. 29	.....	5 59	6 12	{ 2 6 m 3 30 a	{ 8 33 m 9 16 a
Sun. 30	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 58	6 12	{ 2 30 m 4 34 a	{ 9 32 m 10 18 a
Mon. 31	.....	5 57	6 12	{ 3 35 m 5 46 a	{ 10 29 m 11 44 a

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re, 1 to Rs, 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family : Standards 1—3 in the Boys' School, 1—2 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

NOTICE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN invited to meet the Hon'ble J. GIBBS, C.S.I., at a SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT of NATIVE DRAMA and MUSIC to be given in his honor at the ESPLANADE THEATRE on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, are requested to present their Cards at the door of the Dress Circle and to be in their places by ten minutes before 9 p.m., which is the hour fixed for the arrival of His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs.

KAIKHOSROU KABRAJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 24th March 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HANCOCK—February 25th, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Captain G. E. Hancock, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHATFIELD—March 22nd, at Mahableshwar, the wife of K. M. Chatfield, of a daughter.

DEATH.

McCLOUGHIN—March 23rd, at Grant Road, Bombay, Robert James McCloughin, aged 15 years and 13 days. Antrim papers please copy.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1879.

THERE can, we imagine, be little doubt that the rapidity of our successes in Southern Afghanistan has been so unexpected that the Government, both here and at home, finds itself in a position of considerable embarrassment. So far as our knowledge of the country extended there was little reason to suppose that the corps under General Stewart would be in possession of Kandahar before April or May. Reasons of policy impelled an advance believed to be rash and unadvisable by military men of all classes : nor has the unexpected success of the movement at all impugned the accuracy of professional judgment. Of the extreme severity of the normal winters in the Shal and Pishin valleys, and even at Kandahar itself, there can be no doubt, and the staff of the army was fully aware that the occupation of Quetta had lasted two years without our communications through the Bolan having been in any respect improved, not even the smallest effort having been made to construct a proper road between Sukkur, the natural base of operations, and Dadur at the mouth of the Pass. That the Government of India should have permitted itself to believe without verification the fantastical notions of a most unmilitary political in matters of such importance is an error which has brought its own punishment, and to which we will not now further allude, but we confess to a feeling of unbounded surprise at learning the little pains which is being taken to secure a conquest which the double good fortune of a winter season of altogether unprecedented mildness and the not less unexpected absence of all resistance has placed at our feet.

So far as we can learn, although a military road through the long but naturally easy Bolan Pass is now under construction, the far more importance branch line of railway which we were promised should be at once undertaken between Sukkur and Dadur is apparently shelved. Now we have no hesitation whatever in saying that it is for the interest of the Indian taxpayer that this line should be constructed with as little delay as possible, since the costliness of any line of communications worked by transport animals which die by the hundred every month must necessarily be in excess of that of a line of rail only 150 miles in length running over a wonderfully level country. It is true we have heard strange tales about this same line, and that, as projected by Punjab engineers, it would be carried through the very lowest portions of the country liable to inundation by a circuitous route with the express view of being thereby more convenient to join on to an imaginary railway which may some day or other be run through the Punjab on the right bank of the Indus. And this although a line which would minimise the amount of waterway required for the escape of the floods was pointed out by an officer well acquainted with the frontier. We regard it as most unfortunate that the real importance of this branch as a permanent work should have been partly lost sight of owing to the project which has been started and abandoned of a temporary surface line.

Whether the Government is too much embarrassed with its recent acquisitions to be able to deal with these matters we are not aware, but from the dispositions now being made in Afghanistan it would seem that like a child that has run into the street it is alarmed at the mere novelty of the situation. It is a curious fact, but true, that a disaster, fully to be accounted for by the almost incredible errors and follies of those then controlling affairs, which overtook a detachment of our troops thirty-seven years ago, has had such an extraordinary effect upon the nerves, we cannot say the minds, of a great number of our countrymen, that they have not been ashamed to express their apprehension, that the advance of a force into Afghanistan was tantamount to condemning it to certain destruction. We should certainly have been inclined to acquit the present Viceroy of sympathy with hysterical shrieking of this description, but it is difficult to account on any other supposition for the abandonment of positions already occupied, and the assertion which has gone forth uncontradicted that it is not intended that we, the British nation, should have anything to do with the internal affairs of the territory of Kabul. It is true that the intention of the Government so expressed may have two meanings. It may be intended to convey that, while placing a native ruler on the throne with whom our diplomatic relations would necessarily be more intimate than has hitherto been the case, the error will be avoided of placing at his Court a perpetual Resident whose inevitable daily interference with all that went on around him is found most galling even by our own feudatories, and would be maddening to a sovereign prince who will still remain a power in Asia. If this is intended we bow the head and acknowledge the wisdom of the proceeding. If, however, it is intended to abandon the country which has already voluntarily submitted to us and to confine ourselves to the occupation of Kandahar and certain posts in the mountain region to the west lying parallel to our present frontier, we must again express our astonishment at the ignorance of the true situation which prevails in high quarters. We imagined it had been made abundantly manifest that the daring, ferocious, intensely fanatical and proud Afghan, who, it was popularly supposed, would oppose our advance with desperate if undisciplined courage, was not only incapable (as might have been inferred from history) of meeting our troops in the field, but was actually rather glad than otherwise to see us in his country, and looked to us to terminate a state of anarchy and oppression which would compare unfavorably with the condition of the Maratha Empire under Baji Rao. Our idea of the Afghans has received a strong colouring from some of the events of the last war, and the impression has been kept up by the circumstance that the only Afghans we have been in contact with for many years are the swashbucklering border tribes whom we have for years past treated with needless leniency and respect, as has before been pointed out in these columns. It would appear that impressions of this nature are not so easily got rid of as we imagined, and that it is found difficult to realize the fact that a majority of the Afghan nation are tolerably respectable cultivators and traders, by no means unappreciative of the advantages of a reign of law and order, nor unwilling to exchange the tyranny of a ruler of their own race for the ease and material advantages which would follow annexation to the British Empire. We are in a position to state without fear of contradiction that the country is sick of Barucksai domination, and that this short-lived dynasty would be unregretted by any save the few who under its rule live in idleness on the plunder of the lower orders. Of all the inhabitants of Southern Afghanistan there are but three comparatively small classes who do not hope that the present occupation may end in permanent incorporation with British India. These are first the Mullas and Synds or religious class who live on rent-free lands, and, as recently pointed out by a contemporary, are continually receiving money grants which have to be paid up by the unfortunate cultivators of such districts as may be thought able to fulfil the exaction. The power and influence of this class have been much exaggerated, and the average Afghan would gladly see the power of the church curtailed, if not abolished. The second class, and that most to be regarded, is that of the great Sirdars, chiefly of the Barucksai clan who are well aware of the levelling nature of our rule, and view with apprehension the prospect of being reduced to the same condition as the nobles of Onde. Individually, however, they have not much influence nor large personal followings. Their position indeed somewhat resembles that of the petty German baron of the middle ages ; residing each on his estate in a mud built fort, their chief occupations are plundering their weaker neighbours and fighting among themselves. Firm handling without reducing them too low in the social scale would soon render the Afghan aristocracy submissive and even contented subjects. The third class comprises all the budmashes, robbers, and professional plunderers who flourish everywhere under Oriental administration, among them must be included the wilder tribes of the desert and the hills. These vermin are an unmitigated curse to this as to any other country where they are suffered to exist, and in dealing with them we should have the hearty co-operation of the settled and industrious inhabitants who vastly outnumber all the three inimical classes put together. The strongest feeling, however, in our favour has been created by the Amirs' conduct with respect to Russia, more especially of course by his reception of the Russian Mission. This has created the liveliest feeling of alarm among all classes of the inhabitants who hear sufficient of the civilizing progress of our great rival in the East from the merchants and traders who pass to and fro between Afghan and Russian territory to render them extremely unwilling to see the former incorporated in the latter. It is now thoroughly apparent to the more intelligent of the Afghans, though still unacknowledged among ourselves, that Afghanistan must sooner or later fall into the power of either Russia or England, and we shall be worse than foolish if we do not now take care of our own interests which undoubtedly coincide with the wishes of the people.

The plan said to be in favour of a military occupation of certain points without possessing ourselves of the adjacent country will certainly unite every possible disadvantage. The presence of our garrisons in the country will irritate the vanity and wound the national pride of the Afghans without the counterbalancing advantage of giving them a settled and just government which would attach the large proportion to our side. Besides, the purely military occupation would be an expense which the Indian revenue is ill-calculated to bear. The annexation of Southern Afghanistan which is ours by conquest and the consent of the people would more than repay the cost of maintaining the positions which a regard for the safety of our Indian Empire has compelled us to take up, and we trust that so valuable an acquisition because easily won will not be lightly abandoned. We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter.

THE POSITION AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TAKTIPUL, FEB. 28.

BEFORE starting on the return journey to India I visited Kandahar in order to see how the city fared after nearly two months of British rule. I had not been in the bazaars a quarter of an hour before it became apparent to me that a decided change had come over the demeanour of the people. Although poor Lieut. Willis's assassination was still fresh in everybody's minds, when I last passed through the streets these were thronged with British soldiers, sepoys, and officers, who were busily engaged in purchasing wares from the numerous shopkeepers and street hawkers, the strangers and natives appearing, on the whole, to be on fairly good terms. The unpleasant incident referred to had been put down to the credit of fanatic with whom it was generally accepted the townspeople proper had nothing to do. The latter also, relieved from the apprehension of requisitions, looting, or the general anarchy with which the abandonment of the Government by Mir Afzul had threatened the city, were decidedly inclined to reciprocate the friendly feelings of their visitors whose lavish expenditure of rupees tended also to make their presence welcome. But now it was quite evident that we were looked upon in a different light : we were there as enemies. Merchants transacted their business sullenly and did not appear to care whether their wares were taken by the foreigner or not, attempts at pleasantries or conversation met with no response, and a decided scowl upon the faces of passers by was not uncommon. British soldiers were conspicuous by their almost entire absence, and only appeared in parties

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

MAJOR CAVAGNARI.

LAHORE, MARCH 24.

Major Cavagnari is expected at Lahore on Wednesday, to confer with the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE THULL CHOTIALI FIELD FORCE.

KHARIN KAREZ POST, THULL QUETTA, MARCH 24.

The last dispositions of the Thull Chotiali Field Force are—General Biddulph commands the force; Major Keene the 1st column, under Major Sandeman's directions; Colonel Hill the 2nd column, which General Biddulph accompanies; General Nuttall the 3rd column. The 2nd column halts at Halazai, two marches beyond Khushdil Khan, till the 20th, awaiting General Biddulph. General Biddulph and the 70th Regiment are at Alizai.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 24, 11-5 A. M.

Market weaker. American to arrive 1-16d. lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE CAPE.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

News from the Cape states that the previous intention of sending a relieving force to Colonel Pearson in his entrenched position at Ekowe, as determined when the troops arrived from St Helena in the Shah, has been abandoned. The relief is postponed until Lord Chelmsford has received strong reinforcements.

THE RECTIFICATION OF THE GREEK FRONTIER.

ATHENS, MARCH 23.

Greece has sent a circular note to the great Powers, in which she invokes their mediation for the rectification of her frontier.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 24th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Pekin.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MARCH 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here the day before yesterday.

ADEN, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Culna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-6½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71
4½ per cent. do.	77
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	114½
Bar Silver	48⅛

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 7 1-16d. per rupee.		
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 7 7-16d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 7-16d.	,,	nominal no buyers.
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7¾d.	,,	
France ..... 3 ,, ,,	...2-04½	,,	
Sovereigns each	Rs. 12-9.		

THE British India Steam Navigation Company has purchased in Calcutta the Union Dry Docks, which formerly belonged to the P. and O. Company. These docks (two in number) are very large, and will take in the largest of the British India Company's steamers, which have hitherto had to be docked in Bombay.

WE learn that the Portuguese Government have constituted Bombay into a Consulate, which has hitherto been a Vice-Consulate, and [illegible] de Quadros has been appointed Consul.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. P. DAVIS, 2nd in Command, 27th (or 1st Beluch) Regiment, now at Jacobabad, has obtained two years' furlough to proceed to England, and will leave Kurrachee by to-day's steamer.

THE *Rangoon Times* says:—H. M.'s ship the Euryalus is expected here shortly. Evidently the formation of a strong Naval Brigade is contemplated for service should hostilities break out. The *Rangoon Gazette* states:—A rocket party of 140 blue-jackets from H. M. S. Wild Swan is under orders for the frontier.

THE *Statesman*:—The Indian Association, undaunted by the wigging administered to the Bengal zemindars by the Viceroy, have decided to hold a public meeting in the Town Hall on Thursday next to discuss the questions of the payment of the cost of the Afghan war, and the reduction of the import duties on cotton. It is proposed to petition Parliament on the subject.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Advices from Afghanistan inform us that the Commander of the Kabul forces has deserted Yakub Khan and has placed himself in friendly communication with Sir S. Browne. This intelligence, which is, we believe, authentic, will account in great measure for the movement of the Amir to Jigahwulli. He might naturally apprehend farther disaffection in the capital and seek to remove his army from its influence. But the incident is of considerable importance to us. If Yakub Khan cannot maintain his position as Amir *de facto*, with whom can we make terms? One thing seems certain, viz. that the longer we dawdle on the road to Kabul, the more complicated the position will become.

THE *Indian Mirror*, alluding to Sir Richard Temple's remarks, on the occasion of the opening of the Tulsi water works, about the Calcutta Municipality, says:—"It is just because the Commissioners were not vested with the right of electing their own Chairman that Sir Richard Temple's Municipal constitution for Calcutta broke down."

THE *Englishman*:—General Roberts has recklessly thrown away the fame which Fortune had placed within his grasp, and which the public were prepared to endorse without scrutinising too closely into the causes of his success. The letters of the *Standard*'s correspondent would have been received with a liberal allowance of salt, had the General not taken it into his head to furnish people with an argument in favour of their truth by his nervous anxiety to gag his critic, instead of trusting to free discussion to elicit the truth. We deeply regret the result; for not only are we of opinion that success, as such, deserves its reward, but we feel that, along with much carelessness, General Roberts has shown an abundance of that dash and pluck which have so generally commanded success in India. But for soldiers of his type the British Empire in India would probably never have been built. A superabundance of caution and strict adherence to the principles of scientific warfare would certainly have been fatal to its development.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—With the inspection of General Roberts's command, the preparations for a new campaign will have been completed. It would seem as if a simultaneous advance had been resolved upon from the Peiwar and Jallalabad. If this be so, the resistance of even so good a native commander as Yakub Khan must go down before an energetic double attack. But we would again draw attention to the strength of the force in the Kuram valley. There is, first, General Roberts's well-armed division; and second, the Punjab contingent of about 4,500 men armed with Enfields. Should operations in advance be intended with Kuram for their base, we are of opinion the contingent is not the force to do the work that must be done. General Roberts, if he move across into the Logar valley, must expect to meet quite a different foe from the force he encountered on the 2nd December. He will require every man he can muster, and must perforce entrust his communications and magasines to Colonel Watson's troops. This body will have to hold Kuram, overawe the Mangals, and threaten Khost, besides keeping up the long line of communication with Kohat *viâ* Thull. Yet they are only armed with Enfields, a weapon which places them on a level only with the tribesmen around them. The Government have never clearly recognized the value of the Kuram as a line of advance against Kabul, and even now, on the eve of another phase of the war, seem just as unable to comprehend the requirements of General Roberts as ever. Surely, the lessons of the Mangeai Pass and the retreat from Khost are worth something. General Roberts has shown plenty of dash, but that is a quality only valuable in a commander when he has behind him strength ample enough to securely hold all that his boldness might win. We would prefer to see the contingent change places with the brigade at Kohat.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue):—There has been a considerable amount of uncertain rumour about the intention of Government to have a "conscription" of all Europeans and their descendants; the matter being, as we take it, a sort of making "volunteering compulsory," as Sir Jonas Barrington would have put it. That some 60,000 men who are fully able should have arms put into their hands and taught how to use them "scientifically" in defence of themselves, families, and fellows, would not, we think, be a very great hardship, and would be even physically useful in giving many an idle young lounger something to do in the way of healthy bodily exercise. As all corps so formed would be strictly local ones in the fullest sense of the word, and would only be called up to act in case of very urgent and dire necessity, we think that every support should be accorded to the "powers that be" in carrying out a scheme that would organize men for their own benefit—strictly arm them to fight—*pro aris et focis*—(the *focis* in India rather referring to the "bawarchi khana chulas" than to domestic hearth stones)—but strictly for their self (mutual) protection. We wonder that this has not been done long ago, though we fancy the main reason was the intense jealousy that the late "Jan Kompani Bahadur" had to all European outsiders; and its trust in the system that the events of '57 proved so rotten. We are fully of opinion moreover that the fact of 60,000 trained and armed men, loyal by disposition and birth, being at the disposal of the "Imperial power," would have no small effect in imposing loyalty were it might be disposed to waver. The name alone would be an element of power, and the regulars would not have to be kept standing to protect those who will be placed in a position to achieve that for themselves.

THE *Statesman*—We have received from Colonel Dawkins a pamphlet with a title like a theatrical play-bill, and containing matter of an exceedingly sensational nature. Our author styles his pamphlet "*A Farce and a Villainy. Heads I win, tails you lose.*" We have nothing to say about the appropriateness or otherwise of the names with which the Colonel has christened his bantling, but we protest against the violent language which he has permitted himself to use when speaking of people with whom he has had differences. Everybody is familiar with his "case," which has been discussed both at home and in India. It is not our intention to entertain our readers with a disquisition on the merits or demerits of the Colonel's charges against the Duke of Cambridge, and the War Office, the head of which our pamphleteer describes as "a tradesman in iron without a mentionable grandfather." All that we desire to say is, if the writer usually expressed his opinions on people in the extremely forcible style in which he has done in the pamphlet before us, it is hardly a matter for surprise that he has been worsted in the encounter. He heaps abuse upon everybody in a marvellous manner, and then appeals to the public to pronounce him innocent. He accuses the Duke of Cambridge of cowardice during the Crimean war, and of appealing "alternately to the Bible and brandy and water" during the storm at Balaklava. Everybody who has had the misfortune to fall under the displeasure of the irate Colonel is "infamously dishonest and cowardly" or "dastardly and contemptible" or "execrable, or a lunatic." Some people may be inclined to class the writer himself under the last order.

COTTON FACTORIES IN CHINA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 21.

A MOST important commercial movement is taking place in China, which will require to be watched with close attention by manufacturers in England, by export merchants in that country, and by cotton exporters in India. A short time ago it was announced that the Chinese Government had entered into a contract with a German firm for the erection of a woollen manufactory at Hanchoo-fu, in the province of Kansul, and a manufacturer from Aix-la-Chapelle passed through this place last month, and by the beginning of April will have reached that far distant town on the north-west frontier of the Empire, where operations will be at once commenced for the erection of the factory. The machinery for that establishment is at present on its way, and the mill will be set agoing some time this year. It is to be entirely in the hands of the Government. The reason for establishing the factory in that region is that wool can be had for the gathering there; the Tartar sheep are most numerous, and hitherto their fleeces have never been properly utilised. Being so far in the interior, this factory will not have much effect on the foreign trade; but there is not the least doubt that factories will soon be started at other places, and it is already proposed that another woollen factory be established at Tientsin.

A more important movement, however, is that of the formation of a joint stock company, of Chinese merchants, for the establishment under Imperial charter of a large cotton mill at Shanghai, regarding which full particulars have just been made public. The original promoter of the scheme is an expectant Taotai named Peng, who has presented a petition and other documents on the subject to their Excellencies Li Hung Chang and Shan Pao Chen. The former of these great men is Viceroy of Chihli, and Minister Superintendent of Trade for the North; and the latter is Governor General of the Tuv Kiang, and Minister Superintendent of Trade for the South. They are at the head of the reforming party in China. In his petition, Peng sets forth the advantages to be gained from the establishment of the cotton mills, and gives full particulars as to how the scheme is to be carried out. He submits that power resides in wealth, and that two grand requisites towards the wealth of China are, first, that she should herself deal in and export such things as foreign countries require of her; and, secondly, that she should herself manufacture such things as she requires of foreign countries. Of manufactures, he says, there are none more important than these two, viz. the manufacture of cotton and of woollen goods. To make these fabrics machinery is requisite; and, for the purpose of obtaining such machinery and making these goods, there is no place so convenient as Shanghai. Peng therefore came to Shanghai to seek information regarding the methods of spinning and weaving which are in vogue in foreign countries, and he was both struck with the ingenuity of the processes, and pleased with the adaptability of the machines to so many kinds of work. By the use of machinery in foreign countries, labour and capital were economised, the resulting profits became larger, and foreign cloths became one of the principal imports into China; and, he ventures to say, scores of millions of taels have every year to be remitted abroad to pay for them. As the Government is perfectly aware of this exhaustion of its resources, and has given its attention to remedial measures, he submits his scheme as the remedy, as machinery can be procured for the asking, and it is perfectly possible to teach the people how to weave. He therefore humbly proposes to establish a spinning and weaving factory in Shanghai, with machinery of the newest, most ingenious, most substantial, and most profitable kind. He is to buy 800-power looms and to hire several foreign workmen skilled in spinning and weaving to teach the work to the people, and to impart to them a knowledge of the length, breadth, weight, and thickness of piece goods, according to foreign standards. While no freight to pay, no insurance, and a quality of cloth equal in texture to the foreign article, the cloth produced will be put upon the market at a much cheaper price than the foreign goods; and there will be no dearth of consumption, the only fear is that there will be too little production. By this scheme, he reckons that, if the management be adequate, not only will the merchants make money, but the Government also will be enriched. As this is a matter affecting international interest, and, moreover, an innovation, Peng requests their Excellencies to memorialise the throne for permission to establish a company, and for official recognition of the promoters as the managers, on behalf of the merchants and the people. He also proposed in his petition that on all foreign cloth woven at the factory, there should be levied a tax equal in amount to the Customs import dues on foreign cloths, and that on its being sent into the interior for consumption, it should be exempt from *Chin*, in order to ensure uniform treatment of both classes of goods, and so as not to make fish of the one and fleshy of the other. Tls. 500,000 are to be raised in shares in the same manner as the capital of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company was raised, and this will form the capital of the company. This amount may be looked on as secure, and at a time like the present, when the resources of the country are strained, he would not presume to ask for a subsidy from the public funds in aid of the scheme. Along with this petition, Peng sent to their Excellencies a series of regulations for the purchase of the machinery and the carrying on of the work. The first regulation to be observed was that a memorial be laid before the throne, reporting the establishment of the country, to give it an official status. The second regulation provides that the machinery to be bought is to be of the newest, most suitable, and most profitable kind, in order that the production may be large. Each set of machines is to be guaranteed, and the Chinese Legation in England will be requested to depute an officer to watch its manufacture, "so as to prevent the manufacturers stinting the materials or scamping the work in order to make profit." The raising of capital is dealt with in the third regulation, which states that the public are to be invited to take shares in order to form a Foreign Cloth Joint Stock Company, and all persons, whether officials or gentry, merchants or private persons, may take shares. The shares will be of tls. 100 each, "and the subscriber for one share will not be disliked, nor will the avidity of the subscriber who wants 1,000 shares excite disgust." Interest will be paid at the rate of 9·6 per cent., paid yearly. Of the remaining profits, four tenths will be reserved as a fund for the purchase of additional machinery and the increase of the company's capital, and six tenths will be divided amongst the shareholders, or at their option they will receive additional scrip for the amount of profits due on their original stock. The fourth regulation provides that the site to be secured for the factory must be a large space, so as to admit of extentions of the works in future, and to prevent people holding land in the vicinity getting monopoly prices. The fifth regulation is as to the employment of European weavers to teach the Chinese factory hands the different branches of the work; they are to be engaged for three years, during which time the Chinese hands will have learned their work thoroughly, and there will therefore be no necessity to re-engage the foreigners. The sixth regulation treats of the staples to be used in the factory, and the promoter says that in the cotton factories of England American cotton is used, being chosen on account of its soft nature and its length of staple; the cotton used in India is all grown from plants originally produced from American seed, and although it is not of so good a quality or so soft as the American cotton, "it is pretty much the same as Chinese cotton, or indeed worse." If the cloth made from it be thrown amongst English made cottons, the two kinds cannot be distinguished. If the Chinese cotton be used in the manufacture of piece goods, there is no fear of the cotton being irregular or uneven. On commencing the work he suggests that they begin with T cloths and grey shirtings, and for these fabrics it will be found most convenient to buy native cotton. Sometime ago, a man consigned Chinese cotton to a "barbarous" country to be woven, and it could not be distinguished from a foreign cotton cloth. The seventh regulation is an important one, as it contains the provision that on all cloths manufactured at the factory, the same duties will be paid as are levied on imported cottons. Work is to be carried on every day except the foreigners' Sunday; and every month a strict account will be made up of the amount of cloth manufactured. This will be reported to the Customs House, and a tax paid thereon, at the legal tariff rate for foreign cotton imports. On being sent up-country no *lekin* will be levied. The eighth and concluding regulation provides for the striking and publication of quarterly and yearly balances, "so that everybody far and near may see there is no cheating."

Peng also submitted to their Excellencies Li and Shen an estimate of the cost of the machinery, land, and buildings of the proposed factory, and of the income and expenditure of one year's working of the same. He sets down tls. 255,000 for the purchase of machinery, including freight, insurance, and import duty; tls. 14,000 for purchase of land, making a wharf and forming water ponds, &c.; tls. 48,000 for erection of factory buildings, godowns, &c.; and tls. 3,000 for fittings for the same. These items, amounting to tls. 320,000 form the expenditure on capital account, and as the company is to be started with a capital of tls. 500,000, there remain tls. 180,000 for the purchase of cotton, coals, wages, and incidental expenditures. With 800 power looms going 60 hours a week, he calculates they will produce 9,000 pieces of cotton goods per week, or a total of 450,000 pieces per year when the hands are fully experienced; but making allowance for inexperience of the operatives in the first six months, at the lowest estimate they will turn out 260,000 pieces the first year. Deducting the pound and a of half starch which is added to each piece of cotton goods by the English custom, there is a minimum of five catties of cotton to the piece, sometimes more but never less, and for the year's out-turn of 260,000 pieces, 13,000 piculs of cotton would be required, and the average price of cotton being tls. 10 per picul, this would be tls. 130,000. He estimates the necessary supply of coals at three tons odd per day, or say 1,000 tons per year, at tls. 5 per ton, or tls. 5,000 for coals per year. Another item is a remarkable one—namely, two thousand piculs of starch and China clay, tls. 2,000. The salaries of English employés (one general superintendent, one engineer, one foreman over spinning frames, one foreman of power looms, and one machine wright) tls. 8,000; and the wages of the factory hands are put down at the same sum. The salaries and allowances of official superintendents, managers, &c., are to be tls. 10,000. The duties, at the import tariff rate, on the goods turned out the first year, are calculated at tls. 15,000; and the interest on the company's capital at 9·6 per cent., tls. 48,000. These sums, together with tls. 8,000 for miscellaneous items, make a total of tls. 235,000 as the yearly expenses of the factory. He calculates that the 260,000 pieces of cotton goods will fetch tls. 1·25 per piece or a total of tls. 325,000, leaving a balance of tls. 99,000. But the full producing powers of the machinery, when the hands are perfectly experienced, will be 450,000 pieces per annum. Profits will then amount to tls. 150,000, "and in years when raw cotton is cheap and cloth dear, words fail to tell what profits may then be made."

His Excellency Li, in replying to the petition of Peng, begins by saying, "this scheme affects the general interests of the country, and if it can be worked successfully, the profits made by Chinese merchants will daily increase, and those made by foreign merchants daily decrease." In reply to a memorial from the Tsung-li-Yamen, H. M. the Emperor issued orders to Li and Shen to look into the scheme and obtain reports on it from the Taotais at the treaty ports. Li therefore obtained these reports, and he quotes what Chu, the acting Taotai of Shanghai, who approved of the scheme, says to the effect that by it they would "get hold of the profits at present made by foreigners." Li himself considers that the proposal to establish the factory, and to turn out cloths equal in quality to the foreign articles, but whose price shall be much cheaper than that demanded by foreign merchants, is a most important means for restoring the wealth and influence of China. He had carefully gone into all the details put before him, and he took it to be a most comprehensive and satisfactory scheme; and, if properly looked after, public and private interests would be alike benefited by it. As the scheme is an innovation, Li urges upon Peng three points to which he must give most careful attention: (1) the directors must be men of ability, intelligence, standing, and integrity, and experienced in foreign matters; and the foreign operatives must be well-known men, with a thorough knowledge of their art; (2) to see that he was standing on solid ground in regard to the raising of the capital; and (3) the perfection of the scheme, and planning of the start, so that it might be a success, and that profit and not peculation might result from it. On the question of duties, Li says the cloth produced at the factory must be charged with a duty, when sold, equal to the import duty on foreign cotton goods, and when it is sent upcountry for consumption it must pay, just as is the case with the foreign piece goods, a half duty besides, when a transit pass will be issued for it. "It will thus compete fairly with foreign goods, and there will be neither partiality nor wrong to any one."

His Excellency Shen in his reply mentions that the Taotai of Shanghai, in his report on the scheme, suggested that a woollen factory should also be established at Tientsin. Shen, in heartily approving of the scheme for the cotton factory says, "This seems to me an excellent proposal, for I think we should have a better chance by manufacturing in China what we require at present, rather than in ourselves sending Chinese produce to foreign countries for sale."

Peng had an interveiw with his Excellency Li at Tientsin, and afterwards presented a second memorial. Regarding the points urged by Li as requiring special attention, Peng sees in them a solicitude for what is thorough and a careful avoidance of humbug. He now requested his Excellency to appoint an official to be joint manager along with himself (Peng), and three assistant managers, submitting names for approval. He then says:—"Foreign workmen of renown have already been looked out, any quantity of them can be obtained amongst the English merchants. Contracts have been entered into with foreigners for the service of five men to teach the different processes to Chinese workmen, and the foreigners are to be subject to a fine if within three years the Chinese are not thoroughly practiced in and conversant with the art of weaving." As to the second point, the difficulty of raising funds, Peng respectfully remarks that in the case of raising the capital of the China Merchants' Company, there was no difficulty of making one big total out of many small amounts—the difficulty lay in inspiring the multitude with confidence. In floating the present concern there will be a limit of time for which the lenders will give their money, subscribers for tls. 10,000 of stock and under will be paid off in the first three years; if from tls. 20,000 to tls. 50,000 in three instalments in the third, fourth, and fifth years of the company's existence; of over tls. 50,000, in five instalments ranging from the third to the seventh year. Of the whole capital of tls. 500,000, over tls. 300,000 will be spent in machinery and buildings, which will be visible and patent to the eyes of the public, and will inspire confidence and trust in the stability of the company. Shares have already been taken up, mostly in Hunan, Canton, Chihli, and Shansi. To make a commencement with the purchase of the machinery, and the erection of the buildings, Peng has already spent tls. 100,000, as the foreigners would not sign the contracts for the machinery unless he paid a third of the cost down. As to the third point mentioned by Li, the difficulty of laying down plans and regulations, Peng says:—"Success in the end must be preceded by care in the beginning. The profitable or unprofitable nature of the machinery, the laziness or diligence of the foreign work-people, the fineness or coarseness of the cloth produced, and the amount of work to be done, have all been provided for in the different clauses of the contracts made; and in the event of the contracts not being carried out, the responsibility will fall on the foreign hongs who have acted as guarantees and intermediaries, and they will be mulcted in a heavy penalty. Of overseers there will be several dozens, who will certainly not be allowed to do what they like. Raw cotton will be bought in the usual way, and the cloth produced and sold at the market price. The regularity of a Government office will be observed, without the customs and usages of Government officials. There will be carefulness in the accounts, sternness in the discipline, no waste in the expenditure, and economy in the daily expenses. By these means abuses will be expelled, profits will arise and increase, people who have shares will feel confident they are not being cheated, and people who have none will go and get them."

On receiving a reply to this memorial, Peng was to hurry back from Tientsin to Shanghai, where, with his associates in the work, he was to proceed to settle the purchase of the machinery from foreigners, and to buy land and prepare for the commencement of building operations.

The most remarkable of all the documents in connection with this project is the despatch of his Excellency Li in reply to Peng's second memorial. He expresses approval of Chen Kuan-ying and three other gentlemen as proposed as managers by Peng remarking that the gentleman named was a man in whom both foreign and Chinese merchants had long reposed confidence. He then gives evidence of his great antipathy to foreigners, in the following extraordinary passages:—"The foreign workmen to be employed should be selected with the greatest care, so that men who have really worked in European factories shall be engaged, and not loafers or raw importers. In buying machinery, hiring workmen and erecting buildings, you and your colleagues must be most particular. Don't move without plans. *The foreign hongs in Shanghai excel in powers of cheating; one and all they swindle you first and go to law with you afterwards. You lose your money to begin with, and when there is a case of fine you get no justice. This is perfectly unbearable.*" He concludes by saying:—"Whether sooner or later, this scheme, I hope, will be a success. What is important is sound management, and not official correspondence and Imperial decrees. When your machinery is bought, and your buildings erected, then I and Shen will protect you from interference from any quarter."

Much indignation has been expressed by the merchants of Shanghai at this most unwarrantable accusation which he has made against them. It shows the intense hatred which the powerful mandarin has against foreigners, and though this scheme is intended to destroy the foreign trade, there is not much fear that it will do so. I have it on good authority that the native cotton cannot be used successfully unless mixed with Indian cotton; and if the new company of Chinese merchants have to import cotton from India, they will find that, as their produce is to bear equal burdens in taxation with the foreign imports, the foreign merchant will still be able to compete with them. The desirable result of this great movement towards the adoption of Western machinery is that it will greatly increase the commerce of China, and tend to open up the country to other industries.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sir Richard Temple made a mistake in his speech to the Volunteers on Saturday in regard to the points scored by certain individual competitors in the recent inter-regimental shooting match between the B. V. R. and the 7th Fusiliers. His Excellency is reported to have said "Major Moore and Private Kirk also scored 55"—out of the possible highest score of 60. The fact is that the two highest scores on the side of the Fusiliers were made by Major Moore and Private Harriott, who each put on 52. That there were three scores of 55 each on the side of the Volunteers is correct. It is, perhaps, not a matter of much importance, but it appears to me that it is as well to have such mistakes put right. COMPETITOR.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a frequent visitor to these pleasant gardens I should be glad to know if any of your numerous readers can inform me why the seats which were placed in the chief circle have been removed and placed amongst the contiguous shrubbery. They were very useful to loungers who could sit and enjoy the evening breeze, and at the same time be gratified by seeing the variegated and gay costumes of the Parsi lady promenaders. Now, if one wants to rest his weary limbs he must retire to where the seats are at present placed, enshrouded in trees and creepers, where nothing can be seen, and where, besides the atmosphere being stifling, there is the additional discomfort of being transfixed by the mobs of a world of spiders as well as bitten by a multitude of venomous insects.

A LOUNGER.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THE annual distribution of prizes of this School will take place to-day, Tuesday, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5 p. m., when His Excellency the Governor will preside.

THE NUNS' FANCY BAZAAR.

TO-DAY the Fancy Bazaar in behalf of the Widows' Home and Convent School, Mazgaon, will be opened in the Town Hall, and continued for the two following days, admission one Rupee. The Nuns are anxious that a liberal support should be given to their Bazaar, which is well supplied with a great variety of useful articles, clothing and needlework, with all the pretty and fancy *et ceteras* which are usually to be found on the ladies' stalls at Bazaars. The hours at which the Bazaar will remain open are from 3 to 6 p.m.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s. s. s. MIRZAPORE, Captain A. Parish, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr O J Melitus, Miss Beatrice Warren, Mr Henry Livesey and Mr S Birch.

For Aden—Sergt H Joseph and wife, and Hormusjee Nusserwanjee and wife.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 22nd March as compared with the statement issued on the 15th March:—

LIABILITIES.	15th March. Rs.	22nd Mar. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,85,838	60,60,837
,, do. at Branches	11,59,811	11,28,222
Other Deposits	1,40,38,754	1,48,60,781
Post Bills	34,830	38,037
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,66,951	5,61,400
	3,24,06,934	3,57,34,277
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,40,066	28,11,812
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	29,92,884	23,87,447
Loans, on Security of do. do.	26,84,667	58,26,531
Current Accounts overdrawn	6,628	6,387
Bills Discounted	98,45,161	1,19,34,877
Stamps	3,144	3,297
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,43,338		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,48,338	3,48,338
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,56,600	1,89,623
Cash and Currency Notes	1,40,73,666	1,37,75,385
	3,24,06,934	3,57,34,277

MY breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for his health or to see him dwindling away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of *Dusart's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime*, which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this precious medicine.—MRS. LOUNGER, Winchester.

BOMBAY.

HOSPITAL NOTICE.—It is hereby intimated that, with effect from 1st April, the scale of charges of commission for payment to senders of the value of "Value payable" parcels will be modified as follows, viz:—

Present Scale.	Rs.	A.	P.
If the value does not exceed 10 Rupees	0	2	0
If it exceeds 10 Rupees and does not exceed 25 Rupees	0	4	0
If it exceeds 25 Rupees and does not exceed 50 Rupees	0	8	0
If it exceeds 50 Rupees and does not exceed 75 Rupees	1	0	0
If it exceeds 75 Rupees and does not exceed 100 Rupees	1	8	0
And 2 Rupees for every additional 100 Rupees or fraction thereof.	2	0	0
Modified Scale.			
If the value does not exceed 10 Rupees	0	4	0
If the value exceeds 10 Rs. and does not exceed 25 Rupees	0	8	0
And eight annas for every additional 25 Rupees or fraction thereof.			

A SALUTE of 13 guns was fired from the [illegible] Battery yesterday on the occasion of the arrival of Major General Primrose, C. S. I., from Kurrachee. A salute of nine guns was also fired yesterday on the occasion of the departure to Kurrachee of Brigadier General Howard-Vyse.

A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.—At the High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Bayley gave leave to Annie Cecilia Browne, under section 408 of Act 10 of 1877, to sue her husband Dr. John Richard Browne, for a divorce and for alimony. The respondent was some time ago practising in Bombay as a medical gentleman and is at present believed to be somewhere in China, whither a summons is to be sent to him.

W. NICOL AND CO.'s TRUST DEED.—Yesterday, at the High Court, the minutes of the decree recently given by Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the Oriental Bank Corporation and others *vs.* W. Nicol and Co. were spoken to. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Liming ton, Hore, and Conroy, for the trustees. Mr. Inverarity said that as the decree had been drawn up by the Prothonotary, the trust deed was declared void as he said. But that was not all that the court held; the court held it to be void *ab initio*. After some discussion, much of which was inaudible at the Reporters' table, his Lordship directed the decree to be altered in this form, namely, that the deed is not the deed of the plaintiffs so far as it purports to be a release given by the plaintiffs to the defendants; and that the deed is void *ab initio*. His Lordship directed the plaintiffs to pay their trustees the costs of the day; other parties to pay their own costs.

THE NEW HIGH COURT.—At the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent, when he had written an amended order in his note-book in the case of the Exchange Banks *vs.* W. Nicol and Co., read it out for the information of Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Latham, the counsel engaged in the matter. After his Lordship had finished reading, Mr. Inverarity, who had been straining his ears to catch the sense of what was said, remarked with a calm composure that he had not been able to hear a word of what his Lordship read out. The Judge expressed his surprise by emphasizing the words "not a word." Mr. Inverarity, whose auricular powers might be said to be second to those of no other person who has anything to do with the courts, simply repeated the remark he had made. The Judge read in a louder tone without, however, making himself much more intelligible than before. Now, when it is remembered that the counsel's table is placed on a platform while the Reporters of the Press are by "courtesy" provided with chairs placed on the floor, that is on a level considerably lower, some idea might be formed of the difficulties under which the Reporters are expected to do their work properly in the New High Court. This single incident speaks more forcibly in support of their complaint than anything they themselves have said.

GAMBLERS.—Hajee Abdool Abed and seven others were yesterday fined Rs. 8 each, or in default to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being adjudged guilty of gaming in a public place.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Matharpacody on view of the body of a mendicant, who was a leper, and who had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well about that locality. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

A BREACH OF THE KEROSINE OIL STORAGE RULES.—Lalljee Dewraz, having his place of business at Syud Abdool Rahmon Street, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Nana Morojee for keeping a larger quantity of kerosine oil than the quantity named in his licence.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the Mazgaon Bandar on view of the body of Siddee man, whose body was found floating in the sea. Under what circumstances he was drowned there was no evidence to say; a verdict was returned accordingly.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A BEAR.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the [illegible] Hospital on view of the body of Allum Hassan. It appears that deceased was bitten on the 13th instant by a bear in the Victoria Gardens which caused a lacerated wound on his left foot, upon which tetanus supervened and he died. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Yesterday, at the Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, the charge of defamation preferred by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia against Messrs. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and Dorabjee Framjee Panday, in respect of certain allegations made by the accused against the conduct of the complainant in his capacity as the chairman of the New Dhurramsey Spinning and Weaving Company, was resumed. Mr. Feroozeshaw M. Mehta appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Beevey) for the defence. After the case for the prosecution was closed, his Worship committed both the defendants for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the defendants being held to bail in the sum of Rs. 3,000 each.

THE *Indian Traveller's Guide* for March, printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, fully maintains its well-earned reputation. It has been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. The new coloured map of India which accompanies the work shows every railway station on the India lines, and is itself worth the price of the publication (8 annas).—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue.)

MR. E. P. ROBERTSON, Revenue Commissioner, and Major Daniell, Superintendent of Police, have brought down to Poona Hurree Naik and another dacoit who had been arrested by Akbar Ali at Boreee. At the Police preliminary investigation, when Tookia, who has already been committed to the Sessions by the Railway Magistrate, was brought in, Hurree at once recognised him, and said, "Tookia, how are you here? Your father has just been killed;" and so on. We are glad to hear that Mr. Akbar Ali is progressing favourably.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

400-78—Chalk and Walker—G F Dias vs M F Dias—In person.

ADMIRALTY SUITS.

1-79—Ardeshir and H—J F Aldridge and others vs The British ship Osprey.

2-79—Jefferson and P—J Hughes and others vs The British ship Osprey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

595-76—Ardeshir and H—Hussonbhoy bin Syedna &c vs Abdoo Rahim Abdool Kurrim.

406-77—Ardeshir and H—Hussonbhoy bin Syedna &c vs Meya Hussonbhoy Goolamhoosein.

529-77—Crawford and B—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and others vs Kerbadjee Hormusjee.

61-79—In person—Nurotum Jeram and others vs Jetha Purshotum and others.

60-79—Rimington H and C—Nurotumdass Tapidas and another vs Yunna Moti.

71-79—Rimington H and C—Oochapa Kunkumull and others v

BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

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OF

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CAPITAL: RUPEES 15,00,000,

in 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each; Rupees 10 payable on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and no further Call will be made until July next, when Calls not exceeding Rs. 10 per share will be made at intervals of not less than one month.

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H. G. EVANS, ESQ.

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EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY, SEALDAH, CALCUTTA.

THIS Company is formed under the auspices of the Government and of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing a Steam Tramway between Darjeeling and the Terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siliguree by which Steam communication between Calcutta and Darjeeling will be complete.

2. The Government being desirous that the Capital required should be raised in this country, has granted the following valuable concessions:

1stly.—Permission, free of cost, to lay the Tramway on the existing cart road, which is well suited for the purpose, the gradients in no case exceeding 1 in 25, and averaging 1 in 30.

2ndly.—The Government will uphold and maintain the road, according to the conditions of the contract, the Tramway Company being responsible only for the maintenance of works it may construct.

3rdly.—After the Tramway has been opened for traffic for five years the Company will have to contribute half the excess profits over 5 per cent. to the extent necessary to cover the cost of maintenance.

[In order to avoid the inconvenience of having two separate authorities engaged on the maintenance it is arranged that the Tramway Company shall enter into a Contract with the Government, to execute all works required for maintaining the road, and receive payment for the works at rates to be arranged.]

4thly.—A guarantee to make up the gross receipts of the Tramway, if required, to the sum of Rs 2,00,000 per annum.

5thly.—The Post Office to pay at present rates for the conveyance of Mails.

6thly.—The use, free of cost, of the Siliguree Terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and all its appliances, until the Tramway Company pays 5 per cent. on its outlay.

7thly.—The use, free of cost, of all lands in possession of Government for purposes of the road, and for building thereon Stations, Siding, &c.

3. It is proposed to lay the Tramway to a gauge of 2 feet this will reduce the cost of construction and working to a minimum, and will be sufficient to carry all the traffic; it will allow of Extensions being easily made by the Forest Department into the valuable Forests adjacent to the main line.

4. A considerable portion of the Materials and Rolling Stock first required are available in this country and can be purchased on advantageous terms, and arrangements have been made with responsible Contractors in England, for the supply at the low prices recently ruling of the remaining quantity of Rails, Rolling Stock, and all other such materials as will have to be imported.

5. Responsible Contractors have tendered to construct all the works to be executed in this country for the amounts provided in the Estimates, which, coupled with the arrangements made in England, will make the total outlay under Rs. 13,50,000.

6. As, it is probable, the improved means of communication will have the effect of still further stimulating traffic, to and from the Hills, it is deemed prudent to leave a margin in hand for additions to Rolling Stock, and increased Siding and Goods Shed accommodation may be required.

7. The capital is therefore proposed to be fixed at Rupees 15,00,000.

8. As regards probable return to Shareholders, official returns show that the amounts paid for the carriage of a portion of the Goods and Passenger Traffic over the road gradually rise to Rs. 4,11,000 per annum, and an expert has lately estimated them at upwards of Rs. 6,00,000. As aiming they only reach Rs. 5,00,000 per annum during the first year and gradually rise to Rs. 4,00,000 in 5 years, which is considered a safe estimate; assuming also that the working expenses reach 55 per cent of the gross receipts—a high percentage considering the rates payable, and the low cost of fuel—the net return for the year ending 31st December 1880 is estimated at the rate of 9½ per cent. per annum; and a rateable increase will probably be shewn year by year as the traffic gradually expands.

9. Sufficient Revenue should be earned as each Section the Tramway is opened for Traffic during the current year, pay 5 per cent. interest on outlay.

10. It is expected that some 20 miles out of the 50 of the Tramway will be opened for Traffic before next rains, and that the whole will be completed well before the end of 1880.

11. The arrangement by which the maintenance of the Road will be placed in the hands of the Tramway Company will result in economy and efficiency.

12. A considerable portion of the capital has already been subscribed, and the Directors now invite subscriptions for the balance.

13. Applications for shares to be made to H. G. EVANS, Esq., Acting Secretary, Temporary Office of the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company, Eastern Bengal Railway Sealdah, where also the Government Concessions, Conditions, and Detailed Estimates may be seen, and all other information obtained.

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THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapement
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
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The very best in new colors, ... ,,	22 0
Lisle Thread neat fancy stripes, ... ,,	22 0
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Plain Merino assorted colors, ...per dozen	21 0
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has shown every desire to assist us at this emergency; he despatched at once the three companies of the 2nd batt. 4th Regt. from Cape Town. They have arrived at Durban and are on their march here. The head quarters and four companies of the 88th Regt. will shortly arrive from King William's Town, their place being taken by volunteers.

10. Every effort will be made to reinforce Col. Wood's column, in view of enabling him to resume active operations from that side.

11. The refitting No. 3 Column will, of necessity, take some little time, as the road (160 miles) from this to Helpmakaar is very much cut up by the rains.

12. I have not yet received from Col. Hassard, C. B., C. R. E., the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry ordered to assemble regarding the loss of the camp on the 22nd ult., neither have I received from Col. Glyn, C.B., commanding No. 3 Column, an official list of the casualties on that occasion. I regret also to state that I am still without an official report from Col. Glyn of the details of the gallant defence made on the 22nd and 23rd ult. by the Company 2nd batt. 24th Regt. of the post at Rorke's Drift. —I have, &c.,

CHELMSFORD, Lieut.-General.

THE ACTION AT INYEZANE.

COL. PEARSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

From Col. Pearson, commanding No. 1 Column, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the High Commissioner.

EKOWE, Zululand, Jan. 23, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to report my arrival here at 10 a.m. this day, with the column under my command, and I am happy to state without a casualty of any kind—except, of course, those which occurred in the engagement of yesterday, of which I have already duly informed you by telegram despatched yesterday evening.

Yesterday morning the mounted troops which preceded the column under Major Barrow had crossed the Inyezane river,—which is about four miles from our camping-ground—on the previous night, when I received a note from him to say that he had selected a fairly open space for a halting-place, which he had carefully vedetted. I at once rode forward to reconnoitre, and found the ground covered with more bush than seemed desirable for an outspan; but as there was no water between the Inyezane and the place where we bivouacked last night—four miles further on, and with several steep hills to climb—I decided upon outspanning for a couple of hours, to feed and rest the oxen, and to enable the men to breakfast. It was then just eight o'clock, and I was in the act of giving directions about the pickets and scouts required for our protection, and the waggons had already begun to park, when the leading company of the Native Contingent, who were scouting in front—personally directed by Capt. Hart, staff officer to the officer commanding that regiment—discovered the enemy advancing rapidly over the ridges in our front, and making for the clumps of bush around us. The Zulus at once opened a heavy fire upon the men of the company who had shown themselves in the open, and they lost one officer, four non-commissioned officers, and three men killed almost immediately after the firing began. Unfortunately, owing to scarcely any of the officers or non-commissioned officers of the Native Contingent being able to speak Kaffre, and some not even English (there are several foreigners among them,) it has been found most difficult to communicate orders and it is to be feared that these men who lost their lives by gallantly holding their ground did so under the impression that it was the duty of the Contingent to fight in the first line, instead of scouting only, and, after an engagement, to pursue. I must add, however, that every exertion has been made by Major Graves, Commmandant Nettleton, and Capt. Hart to explain to both the officers and men the duties expected of them. These officers, indeed, have been indefatigable in their exertions.

As soon as the firing commenced I directed the Naval Brigade, under Commander Campbell, Lieut. Loyd's division of guns, and Capt. Jackson's and Lieut. Martin's companies of the Buffs, to take up a position on a knoll from which the whole of the Zulu advances could be seen and dealt with. Meanwhile the waggons continued to park, and as soon as the length of the column had thereby sufficiently decreased I directed the two companies of the Buffs, which were guarding the waggons about half-way down the column, to clear the enemy out of the bush, which had been already shelled and fired into with rockets and musketry by the troops on the knoll above mentioned. These companies, led by Capts. Harrison and Wyld, and guided by Capt. MacGregor, D.A.Q.M.G., whom I sent back for this purpose, moved out in excellent order, and, quickly getting into skirmishing order, brought their right shoulders gradually forward, and drove the Zulus before them back into the open, which again exposed them to the rockets, shells, and musketry from the knoll. This movement released the main body of the Mounted Infantry and Volunteers, who with the company of Royal Engineers, had remained near the Inyezane to protect that portion of the convoy of waggons. The Royal Engineers happened to be working at the drift when the engagement began. When thus released both the Engineers and mounted troops, under Capt. Wynne and Major Barrow respectively, moved forward with the infantry—skirmishers on the left of the latter; the whole being supported by a half-company of the Buffs and a half-company of the 99th Regt., sent out by Lieut.-Col. Welman 99th Regt., who with the rear of the column, was now coming up.

About this time the enemy was observed by Commander Campbell to be trying to outflank our left, and he offered to go with a portion of the Naval Brigade to drive away a body of Zulus who had got possession of a kraal about 400 yards from the knoll and which was helping their turning movement. The Naval Brigade was supported by a party of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Native Contingent, under Capt. Hart, who were posted on high ground on the left of the Etshowe road, and who checked the Zulus from making any further attempt on our left. Shortly afterwards, when the kraal was evacuated, Commander Campbell suggested that the enemy should be driven off still further, to which I at once assented, and I desired Col. Parnell to take Capt. Forster's company, the Buffs, which up to this time had remained at the foot of the knoll, and assist the Naval Brigade to attack some heights beyond the kraal upon which a considerable body of Zulus were still posted. The action was completely successful, the Zulus were defeated in all directions, both from our front and left, and before the skirmishers on the right. I now ordered the column to be re-formed, and at noon we resumed our march and bivouaked for the night on the ground described in the first part of my letter. The last shot I fired was about half past 9 a.m.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and in addition I beg to state that both Col. Parnell and myself had our horses shot under us. The loss of the enemy I can, of course, only approximately give. By all accounts, however—and I have taken every pains to verify and confirm the statements made—upwards of 300 Zulus were killed. The wounded, if there were any, were either carried off or hid in the bush, as only two were found. The dead were lying about in heaps of seven and eight, and in one place ten dead bodies were found close together: at another thity-five were counted within a very small space. As far as I can ascertain, the numbers opposed to us were about 4,000, composed of the Umxapu, Amdhlaneba and the Inglobi R gts, and some 650 men of the district. I had already been warned, through Mr. Fynney, border agent, and other sources, that I might expect to be attacked at any moment after crossing the Umsindusi river, but the number of Zulus stated to be in the neighbourhood was estimated at about 8,000. All the commanding officers speak highly of the behaviour of their men during the engagement, and of the coolness of the officers and the pains taken by them to control the expenditure of ammunition. This I can personally vouch for as regards troops on the knoll, as I was present with them the whole time. The practice made by Lieut. Loyd's guns and by the rockets of the Naval Brigade, directed by Mr. Cetter, boatswain of H. M. S. Active, was excell nt, and no doubt contributed materially to the success of the day. Major Barrow particularly wishes me to mention the steadiness and good conduct under fire of the Natal Mounted Volunteer Corps. Those engaged were the Victoria and Stanger Mounted Rifles and the Natal Hussars. Of the commanding officers themselves I have already spoken.

From the officers of my staff, Col. Walker, C. B, Capt. MacGregor, and Lieut Knight, the Buffs—my orderly officer—I have received every assistance, not only during yesterday's engagement but ever since they joined me, cannot speak too highly of the energy and attention to their duties of Staff-Surg. Norbury, R. N. my senior medical officer and his assistants. The field hospital was established in a convenient place almost immediately after the firing began, and the wounded received every attention. Lastly, I wish to report the good example shown to the native pioneers by Capt. Beddoes and Lieut. Porrington, who, throughout our march, under the direction of Lieut. Main, R. E., repaired our road in front, and during the engagement remained on the knoll fighting rifle in hand.

To-morrow morning I propose sending two companies of the Buffs, two companies of the Native Contigent, and a small number of mounted men to reinforce Lieut.-Col. Ely, 99th Regt., who, with three companies of his regiment, left behind for the purpose, is now on his way to Etshowe, with a convoy of sixty commissariat waggons. I have written to request General Ely not to advance beyond the Umsindusi till reinforced. On Saturday Major Coates starts for the Tugelea with fifty empty waggons, escorted by four companies of infantry, two native companies, and a few troopers to bring up more stores. I enclose a couple of sketches of the ground on which the engagement took place, made by Capt. MacGregor and Lieut. Knight, from memory.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. K. PEARSON, Colonel.

The following telegram was sent by Lord Chelmsford to Col. Pearson, Lower Tugela Drift:—

Pietermaritzburg, Jan. 27.

Consider all my instructions as cancelled, and act in whatever manner you think most desirable in the interests of the column under your command. Should you consider the garrison of Etowe as too far advanced to be fed with safety, you can withdraw it. Hold, however, if possible, the post on the Zulu side of Lower Tugela. You must be prepared to have the whole Zulu force down upon you. Do away with tents, and let the men take shelter under the waggons, which will then be in position for defence and hold so many more supplies.

The following is an answer to the above telegram:—

From Lieut. Kingscote, Tugela, to Lord Chelmsford, Pietermaritzburg.

When your telegram arrived at 11 p. m. yesterday, I assembled commanding officers and we determined to hold our ground here. At once sent off mounted men and two battalions Native Contingent to Lower Tugela. Hope both reached there early this morning. This will give us more food and ammunition. Col. Ely's convoy arrived last night; had to abandon seven waggons about seven miles from here—six with food, one with forage—dissel-booms broken, oxen deadbeat, &c. The oxen were brought on; remainder of convoy—seventy-two waggons—arrived safely. All food and ammunition off loaded and under cover. So many oxen of convoy a great nuisance; lasgered some and put remainder into ditch. Will try to improve matters to-day. We are already well intrenched, but shall work away till we are safe at every corner. My only fear is the water not lasting; making every effort to economise it.

With the exception of the reserve ammunition column, the last of the reinforcements for Natal—the drafts to refill the ranks of the 24th Regt.—left Woolwich on March 1 in the Clyde, whose orders were to call only at St. Vincent. The Duke of Connaught and General Sir Charles Ellice were on the pier to meet the troops. The Manora and City of Paris troopship arrived at St. Vincent on March 2, having made very good passages. The Queen Margaret passed Madeira the same morning, and the City of Venice in the afternoon. The Danube, with the Prince Imperial and 3rd batt. 60th Rifles on board, arrived at Madeira on March 5, and proceeded for Cape Town.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON LORD CHELMSFORD'S DESPATCH.

Daily Telegraph, March 3.

PERHAPS the reason why the camp guard were attacked is now apparent. The General and the greater part of his troops had operated in a direction which widened the distance between them and Colonel Wood's command, and the Zulus, swarming in the interval, swooped down upon the convoy, while Lord Chelmsford was pressing a retreating foe. It may have been the effect of accident—such things have occurred even on European battlefields—but it is possible that the Zulus may have watched for an opportunity by which they might profit. There is, at least, the strong probability that they knew whither the troops had gone, and that the bands about Matyana's stronghold may have been instructed to make a show of hostility, since by such means the maximum of time would be secured for the successful enterprise. We must also remember that the stores in the camp were an irresistible attraction, and the surmise that the onslaught was the result of a plan is supported by observing the quarter whence it came—the side furthest removed from the main body in the field. How it happened that the camp was for the moment only defended remains to be seen. According to the published statements, when Colonel Pulleine refused, without orders, to send out any of his infantry, Colonel Durnford went off five miles with his natives. His mounted Basutos "behaved remarkably well," and only disbanded when their ammunition was exhausted. They had before them "a very large army of Zulus," and could do no more than fight and retreat. What occured afterwards the General does not know; but, evidently, Colonel Pulleine did move out to succour his comrade, and was destroyed. "Had the force but taken up a defensive position close to the camp itself," or struck their tents and "placed their backs to the insulated Insalwana hill," Lord Chelmsford feels confident they would have successfully resisted the enemy. He is also of opinion that there was "ample time to construct the wagon-lasger which the Dutch in former days understood so well." It may be allowed to remark that these reflections savour of what Balzac called "retrospective perspicacity, and may say they suggest the question, Why did not the General order his subordinates, at Rorke's Drift, as well as Insalwana, either to throw up rough field works, or construct a wagon-lasger? He did not anticipate a numerous army; but only led a small column, and might have seen that his convoys and posts of communication were in reasonable security, the more especially as, from the nature of the case, he had to accomplish an arduous task with relatively trifling means. Experience has been purchased at a dear rate, and we presume that, in future, the lesson will not be forgotten. The effect of a disaster, brought on by what we must consider an astonishing oversight, taught something more than the dreadful risk of neglecting to fortify camps and depots. The natives began at once to desert. On the 29th the General had arrived at the opinion that they could "no longer be depended upon;" and we know that, at a later date, the contingents were disbanded. Past mischiefs are temporary in their operation, and doubtless they will be repaired, but the warnings they have given are applicable to all time.

Morning Post, March 3.

The despatch from Lord Chelmsford published on Saturday in a supplement to the *London Gazette* gives us for the first time details of the reverse sustained on January 22, and although those details may receive further additions we are now placed in a position to understand how this lamentable occurrence took place. And, to be frank, the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief does not furnish pleasant reading. It is difficult to peruse the record of the events of January 21 and 22 without being struck by the feeling that if only reasonable care had been taken this disastrous reverse would never have taken place. It is not for us to say at whose door the blame should be laid, but no one acquainted with the elementary principles of the art of war can fail to see that the lamentable sacrifice of human life which took place was as discreditable to us as it was shocking. There appears to have been from first to last a happy-go-lucky style of proceeding which might have been intelligible, though certainly not excusable, on the part of the Zulus, but which seems scarcely credible on the part of British troops directed by officers presumably conversant with military tactics. Valour is one thing, the science which utilises valour is another. Never did English soldiers from the highest in rank to the lowest fight more gallantly or more persistently against overpowering odds than the men who were slaughtered on January 22, but it is no less true that never were brave men's lives so wantonly sacrificed.

Standard, March 3.

Lord Chelmsford says very little about scouting, making reconnaissances, or feeling the whereabouts of the enemy, even after he heard the latter was in force, and after he confesses that he "felt the position was rather critical." There is not a word in the despatch to explain how thirty thousand Zulus could be a few miles off without the General knowing their whereabouts. Beyond the use of some powerful field glasses, we do not seem to be made aware of the actively of the "eyes" of the army, or of that portion of the Intelligence Department, if there was such a thing in the service at work, which is supposed to be useful on such occasions. In making these remarks, in an inquiring, not a dogmatic, spirit, we shall doubtless be charged by some persons with want of generosity. We know nothing ofgenerosity where the interests of the country are at stake. If the military authorities are conscientiously satisfied that the questions we have been urging either have been answered, or require no answer, well and good. But if they think they are not answered, or are answered unsatisfactorily, it is not too late to provid fifteen thousand British troops, who will soon be operating in presence of an intrepid foe, and through a difficult country, with a Chief who, by his prestige and experience, will inspire both them and their countrymen at home with deeper confidence. We have lately had to protest against the Opposition putting consideration of party before patriotism. We trust the Government will not put before it consideration for persons, if they are of opinion that some accession of military wisdom and resource is desirable in South Africa. They have sent abundance of muscle. Is it possible that more brain-power is likewise wanted at the Cape?

Pall Mall Gazette, March 3.

It is impossible to read such a melancholy document as this despatch without humiliation and anxiety. Its very tone is alarming. It is enough that the substance of the despatch is so wofully disappointing; but, beyond that, the mere style of it is about as unsoldier-like as anything of the sort that ever was penned. Just as the writer's conduct suggests a strange absence of the sense of responsibility, so the language which records his own short-comings is rather that of a saddened non-combatant observer than of the misguided and discomfited Commander-in-Chief himself. We are afraid that after reading this despatch the general opinion will be that Lord Chelmsford is hardly fit for his post. Further, it will be thought rather a pity that Cyprus should so imperatively demand the services of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who knows much of this sort of fighting.

Standard, March 7.

It is our plain duty to state that satisfaction and relief would be the sentiments universally excited by the knowledge that her Majesty's Government had boldly recognized the necessity of the step urged by us for some days past, and had resolved upon a change in the supreme command of theBritish troops in South Africa. It would not be difficult to select the man. The country can, happily, claim the services of several Generals in the English Army who could lay an unanswerable claim to the confidence of the country at a crisis of exceptional gravity and the record of whose career is the story of a series of experiences and achievements which have made them as considerable a figure among civilians as among soldiers. It is of the very essence of the course which we have advised that the selection should bear the test of critical examination from all points of view. Disastrous as was the catastrophe on the Tugela River, it was scarcely less of a national misfortune that the plenary belief at home in the capacity and the knowledge of a British General should be impaired. Always a great evil war becomes an evil of the most intolerable character when those at whose cost, and at a great distance from whose homes, it is waged, feel that they cannot repose implicit trust in the principles of its conduct. At such junctures as these it is necessary to have some regard to the cultivated opinion of professional circles, as well as to the technical qualifications, and the esteem in which these qualifications are held by specialists or experts, of the soldier sought out for the arduous honours of the highest authority. As far as possible, a people, like an army, should entertain a conviction of the infallibility of the military chief. More than ever is this desirable when events have occurred eclipsing for a time the honour of our national generalship. It is not premature to form some opinion of the merits of Lord Chelmsford's Zulu strategy, seeing that, in his despatch, Lord Chelmsford has himself provided us with the material for doing so. That public discontent should have risen to a high point, that our military system should have run the risk of being brought into discredit, was deplorable, but was not unnatural, in view of the character of the accounts of the fatal battlefield of Isandula. That generosity which, even in its moments of keenest indignation, is a quality seldom wanting to the English mind forbids the condemnation of a man whose cause is unheard. We do not, indeed, ourselves condemn Lord Chelmsford, nor has he received the sentence of anything like unqualified condemnation. But something is also due to the memory of those eight hundred slaughtered English soldiers. Lord Chelmsford has not been judged without evidence, and whatever responsibility has been imputed to him for the calamitous events of the 24th January has been imputed on the strength of his own evidence. Under these circumstances there ought to be but one course open for her Majesty's Ministers, and but one principle by which they should, in pursuing this course, show themselves animated. They are bound not merely to supplement Lord Chelmsford's generalship with that of an officer of the highest ability, but they are bound also, if possible, to secure a leader whose name and fame can be accepted by the whole community as a guarantee of his eligibility to the office.

The despatch of such a General to the Cape would be, indeed, only the logical fulfilment of a promise implicitly contained in the despatch of the successive batches of reinforcements. In the course of the last three weeks upwards of ten thousand troops have been sent to South Africa from England for the simple reason that the British soldiers already out there have proved inadequate, not in point of courage, but of numbers. But soldiers are of little avail, though they fight like lions, without leaders of scientific knowledge of the art of war; and, in such a case as the present, of specialised experience as well. English troops have been brought to a stand by the hordes of a barbarian enemy. The English colours have drooped before a Zulu savage. The reputation of our cherished army has been tarnished, and nearly a thousand of our brave soldiers have perished, because "some one" has blundered. It is idle now to deny the fact that we entered upon hostilities with King Cetywayo, not only with forces numerically inadequate, but with a temper unduly depreciative of the military capacities of his savage subjects. It was probably thought that Lord Chelmsford's attainments as a soldier against civilised enemies would more than compensate for his comparative ignorance of the rude and unconscionable methods of bush warfare. It has turned out that the Zulus are not only masters of the indegenous manœuvres of a race of military barbarians, but that they have also profited in the course of the war by the models of the most enlightened European practice. Merely to meet this combination of formidable attributes by sending out reinforcements is not to take all the precautionary measures imperiously prescribed by the exigencies of the case. It is scarcely just to Lord Chelmsford himself; it is cruelly unjust to the thousands of brave men who have sailed from our shores since the 18th of February; it is not fair or politic to our Colonists; it is not an honourable tribute to the memory of the slain soldiers who have laid down their lives like heroes by the crimson-stained waters of the Tugela, if we do not apply the severest scrutiny to which are individual men. It is the general efficiency of the entire machinery which those who are responsible for the administration of a war have above all things to consider. The same duty that a Government owes to the General in whom it centres its trust, it owes to the multitude of subjects whose support their confidence in the Government. If, in the beginning, a mistake is made as to the kind of abilities which in such a General any particular campaign demands, it is just as much our obligation to rectify the error, to supplement the points which have been proved to be weak with a greater knowledge and experience than he can adjutor and superior may furnish as it is for to embark new troops to subsidise those who were originally too weak, or whom the enemy's fire and sword may have decimated. It would be a contemptible abuse of language to speak of a Government which recognised the necessity and justice of such a proceeding as being guilty of "a want of confidence" in its representative, when it practically admits that he, too, like his troops, needs "reinforcement."

The dimensions and the character of our war with the Zulus have completely changed. Whether this change should not have been foreseen—which is but another way of saying whether it should have ever been possible—is a matter that will hereafter have to be decided. Sir Bartle Frere is responsible for committing us to hostilities, in the teeth of the most explicit remonstrances of the Home Government. The event has proved that we had neither the amount of men nor the generalship which the British army should possess for Her Majesty's Minister should finally decline to allow that either of these facts was the case, they would betray a lack of patriotism and of loyalty to the nation. There is no pedantry which experience shows to be productive of graver national mischief than the pedantry that consists of blind devotion to a system, to the estimate of officialism, to the routine of the peace-time. Lord Chelmsford need not be recalled, need not be superseded. By all means let personal susceptibilities be spared, as far as possible. We do not live in days when the strong hand and the iron will can make themselves felt—unless it is in Germany, under men like Bismarck and Von Moltke—in the name of the country, for no exercise of heroic firmness, when we ask, in regard to Lord Chelmsford and this "unfortunate affair," as he called the disaster of Isandula, that the Government should make good his proved deficiencies, just as it has already made good the numerical deficiencies of the troops at his disposal. The general attitude of the English public towards the Tugela catastrophe and the two eminent men mainly associated with the occurrence is worthy of all praise. Some one, we have known from the first, has blundered. But in no quarter, neither in Parliament nor in the press, nor on the platform, has there been any sign of a disposition to decide the authorship of that blunder in a spirit either of haste or of acrimony. On this occasion, at least, there has been a complete absence of our proverbial zeal to find a victim, and to send a scapegoat into the wilderness.

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THE gallant defence of Rorke's Drift will no doubt be fittingly compensated. Already we know that Lieutenant Bromhead is made a captain, and has received a brevet majority. Lieutenant Chard will be adequately recompensed, and every man of the heroic eighty who defended the post will have a claim that will be gladly acknowledged. But should not some tribute be paid to the dead? It is evident that at the last moment in the battle of Isandula the officers in command charged two young and heroic subaltrns to save the colours. Horses were given to them, and they cut their way through the ranks of the Zulus bearing the symbols of all that is most sacred to the soldier's heart. They were probably wounded in this noble feat of arms, to which an eye-witness has borne testimony. They succeeded, however, in making their way to Rorke's Drift which they must have found surrounded by 4,000 Zulus. It is probable that they were again attacked and again cleared themselves of their foes. They ultimately reached the Buffalo River, and swiming their horses across it they gained the territory of their Sovereign. Three hundred yards from the river, we may presume that the wounds of Coghill necessitated dismounting. The other, tending him with all the care of a comrade, must have witnessed his death. Himself, too, spent with loss of blood, could not remount, and with the colours wrapped round him sank down to die, happy in the soldierly conviction that honour was saved. Such heroes as Coghill and Melville would certainly have been accorded the Victoria Cross had they lived. Is it too much to suggest that this grand deed should be recorded in the Official *Gazette*, and that the Cross should be awarded as a heirloom to their families? Of Melville we know that he has an aged father, that he leaves a young wife and two children. Of both we are certain that their memory deserves all that a grateful country can do to render homage to her sons when they fall in the performance of duty.

Daily News, March 4.

In the recent fighting on the Zulu frontiere, one band of soldiers have covered themselves with glory by their conduct. Lieutenant Chard and his comrades really appear to have saved Lord Chelmsford's force and the colony of Natal. What would Lord Chelmsford have done had he found all Chard's men dead, the camp a pool of blood, and the Zulus watching the ford, while the conquerors of Isandula were advancing from the other side to Rorke's Drift? The Buffalo is a deep and dangerous stream, and the nearest ford on the map is not too convenient. As to Natal, it is unpleasant even to think of the fate of that colony. It was owing to the good sense, the ready resource, the energy, and courage of Lieutenant Chard and a mere handful of soldiers that Lord Chelmsford was not placed in a very awkward position. The communications were preserved, the ford was guarded, the Zulus (whose strategy deserved success) were more than decimated. Eighty men never did better service, and no doubt they will have their reward. Lieutenant Bromhead, who served under him, did his duty gallantly, as did every officer and man in the devoted band; but the operations were directed by Chard and his is the main credit. Meanwhile it appears that two other young officers performed another good service. When first the news of Isandula reached us it was said that the colours of the 24th had fallen into the hands of the enemy. There can be little doubt that the Zulus, appreciate the sentiment that attaches to the colours as well as our Teutonic ancestors did when they carried off the Roman eagles into "the bush," the great German forest. The Zulus have, like all savages, their own ensigns, and honour them probably not less than we honour the banners which have been carried through so many fields, not less than the Scotch honour that faded flag which Brydone carried out of the massacre of Flodden. Well, the colours were not lost. Mr. Young whose narrative of the fight we published lately believed that the Zulus had mastered them. He saw Melville and Coghill mounted and charging on army, but he believed that they were hemmed in that they did not cut their way through. Later news (though still confused in part) seems to show that he was mistaken. The colours, with the dead bodies of Melville and of Coghill, were found on the Natal side of the Buffalo. How they got there it is not easy to understand. If it was Coghill who gave the alarm at Rorke's Drift, it seems probable that he would have left his precious charge in the care of the little garrison of Chard. One thing seems certain—they saved the colours. It is supposed that the two young men were wounded—if not when they cut their way through the Zulus at Isandula, then later, in an encounter with the army that assailed Rorke's Drift. Can there be a more touching, a more spirit-stirring story than this of their desperate ride, and their death in the moment of success? The theme seems made for the poet who sang the Ballad of the Fleet, and received the memory of Sir Richard Grenville and the Revenge, or for him who wrote of Hervé Riel, or the poet of the "Private in the Buffs." The tale is too noble for weaker hands. The death of Coghill and Melville, however, deserves, perhaps, some other recognition, some reward of honour like that which, up to the present hour, is only bestowed on the living.

Daily Telegraph, March 4.

Already it would seem that the fatal battlefields of Isandula and Rorke's Drift have produced more than one candidate for the Victoria Cross, and more than one brave soldier from whose breast the hand of death has snatched the treasured honour. Although the outlines of the grim scene are vague and shadowy, though the information is scanty and incomplete, though hurried despatches have yet to be followed by graphic narratives, still the imagination, eager and expectant, conjures up the pictures of those gallant moments in which the highest bravery, self-devotion, and self-forgetfulness are individual men. It is the general efficiency of the entire machinery which those who are responsible for the administration of a war have above all things to consider. The same duty that a Government owes to the General in whom it centres its trust, it owes to the multitude of subjects whose support their confidence in the Government. If, in the beginning, a mistake is made as to the kind of abilities which in such a General any particular campaign demands, it is just as much our obligation to rectify the error, to supplement the points which have been proved to be weak with a greater knowledge and experience than he can adjutor and superior may furnish as it is for to embark new troops to subsidise those who were originally too weak, or whom the enemy's fire and sword may have decimated. It would be a contemptible abuse of language to speak of a Government which recognised the necessity and justice of such a proceeding as being guilty of "a want of confidence" in its representative, when it practically admits that he, too, like his troops, needs "reinforcement."

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AN ESCAPE FROM ISANDULA.

An exciting account of an escape from massacre in the conflict at Isandula is sent home by Lieutenant H. Smith-Dorien, who was engaged in the special field transport service in Zululand. He says:—"When I arrived in camp I found the greater part of the column gone out with the General to meet the Zulu force, so that there was really only a care-taking force left in the camp—viz., five companies of the 1st Battalion 24th the 24th, two guns, about 600 Native Contingent, and a few servants looking after the tents; the Army Hospital Corps (13 men), and the sick in the hospital tents. The first Zulu force appeared about six o'clock in the morning. Two companies of the 24th were sent out after them. The Zulus seemed to retire, and there was firing kept up at long ranges. At about 1-30 the Zulus were seen coming over the hills in thousands. They were in most perfect order, and seemed to be in about 20 rows of skirmishers one behind the other. They were in a semi-circle round our two flanks and in front of us, and must have covered several miles of ground. Nobody knows how many there were of them, but the general idea is at least 20,000. Well, to cut the account short, in half an hour they were right up to the camp. I was out with the front companies of the 24th handing them spare ammunition. Bullets were flying all over the place, but I never seemed to notice them. The Zulus nearly all had firearms of some kind and lots of ammunition. Before we knew where we were they came right into the camp, assegaing everybody right and left. Everybody then who had a horse turned to fly. The enemy were going at a kind of very fast half-walk and half-run. On looking round we saw that we were completely surrounded and the road to Rorke's Drift was cut off. The place where they seemed thinnest was where we all made for. Everybody went pell-mell over ground covered with huge boulders and rocks until we got to a deep sprint or gully. How the horses got over I have no idea. I was riding a broken-kneed old crock which did not belong to me, and which I expected to go on its head every minute. We had to go bang through them at the sprint. Lots of our men were killed there. I had lots of marvellous escapes, and was firing away at them with my revolver as I galloped along. The ground there down to the river was so broken that the Zulus went as fast as the horses, and kept killing all the way There were very few white men; they were nearly all mounted niggers of ours flying. This lasted till we came to a kind of precipice down to the River Buffalo. I jumped off, and led my horse down. There was a poor fellow of the mounted infantry (a private) struck through the arm, who said as I passed that if I could bind up his arm, and stop the bleeding, he would be all right. I accordingly took out my handkerchief, and tied up his arm. Just as I had done it, Major Smith, of the Artillery, came down by me wounded, saying—'For God's sake, get on, man; the Zulus are on the top of us.' I had done all I could for the wounded man, and so turned to jump on my horse. Just as I was doing so the horse went with a bound to the bottom of the precipice, being struck with an assegai. I gave up all hope, as the Zulus were all round me, finishing off the wounded, the man I had helped and Major Smith among the number. However, with the strong hope that everybody clings to that some accident would turn up, I rushed off on foot and plunged into the river, which was little better than a roaring torrent. I was being carried down the stream at a tremendous pace, when a loose horse came by me and I got hold of his tail and he landed me safely on the other bank; but I was too tired to stick to him and get on his back. I get up again and rushed on, and was several times knocked over by our mounted niggers, who would not get out of my way, then up a tremendous hill, with my wet clothes and boots full of water. About 20 Zulus got over the water and followed us up the hill, but I am thankful to say they had not their fire-arms. Crossing the river, however, the Zulus on the opposite side kept firing at us as we went up the hill, and killed several of the niggers round me. I was the only white man to be seen until I came to one who had been kicked by his horse and could not mount. I put him on his horse and lent him my knife. He said he would catch me a horse. Directly he was up he went clean away. A few Zulus followed us for about three miles across the river, but they had no guns, and I had a revolver, which I kept letting them know. Also the mounted niggers stopped a little and kept firing at them. They did not come in close, and finally stopped altogether. Well, to cut it short, I struggled into Helpmakaar, about twenty miles off, at nightfall, to find a few men who had escaped, about 10 or 20, with others who had been entrenched in a waggon lager. We sat up all night, momentarily expecting attack. The next day there was a dense fog all day, nearly as bad as night, and we could not make out what had happened to everybody. I was dead beat, of course; but on the 24th I struggled down to Rorke's Drift, my former head-quarters, which had been gallantly defended for a whole night against the Zulus by a single company to find that the General and remainder of the column had arrived all right. I am there now in a lager. We keep a tremendous look-out, and sit up all night expecting attack. It has been raining for the last 36 hours and did so all last night. We have not a single thing left. The men have no coats or anything, all being taken by the Zulus."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 22.)

Four months' leave of absence is granted to Mr Collis, Officiating Administrator General, Bengal.

Mr F Clarke is appointed to officiate as Administrator General, Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr Collie, or until further orders.

The Honourable E G Birch is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Deputy Surgeon General A Christison are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Surgeon-Major J Jones is confirmed in the appointment of Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital.

Mr C H Day is appointed to be an Uncovenanted Medical Officer in British Burma. His services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

Mr Goddard, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class at Fort Blair and the Nicobars, is permitted to resign his appointment.

Mr Foote, 1st Grade Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for two years.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 21st March 1879.

The under-mentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet:—Lieut-Colonel H J Bamford, Bengal Infantry, 1st day.

Major (Brevet Lieut-Colonel) R S J Prendergast, Madras Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet.

Lieut A J Bruder, 1st Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Captain T Shepherd, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command 4th Punjab Cavalry, vice Major Underwood, officiating as Commandant, Lieut Forrest, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, vice Captain Shepherd.

Major G N Money, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, vice Colonel Scratta, on furlough. Major Griffiths, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Major Money. Captain Aislabie, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Major Griffiths.

Captain J Cook, Wing Commander, 5th Goorkha Regiment, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Major Urwin, on furlough, during the period Major J M Sym may officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force. Captain Ramsden, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infant

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1879.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM THE 28TH FEB. TO 7TH MARCH INCLUSIVE.)

It is announced that after the Duke of Connaught's marriage the Queen will make a brief sojourn at the Italian lakes.

The Prince of Wales, who was making a tour in the South of France and the Pyrenees, met with an accident at San Sebastian, the horses in his carriage having taken fright, but he succeeded in alighting without sustaining injury.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Fortescue recommended a physical examination for candidates for commissions in the Army, in which Lords Hampton and Hardinge concurred, but the Duke of Cambridge, with Lords Bury and Cardwell, thought there were insuperable objections so such an examination. On Monday the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill was read a second time. On Tuesday, upon the order for the second reading of the City of Glasgow Bank Bill, Lord Redesdale suggested that legal opinions should be taken respecting its provisions, especially one which proposed to substitute the decision of an arbitrator for that of a Court of Law upon disputed points. The Lord Chancellor concurred, and proposed to defer the consideration of the second reading for two months, which, after some discussion, was agreed to. The County Courts Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. The subjects of Army desertions and short service were mooted by Lord Abinger, but no specific motion was made. Last night the sitting was brief, and the only subject discussed was that of railway brakes, which, it was stated, was still under consideration.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Fawcett moved for a Committee to inquire into the operation of the Government of India Act, chiefly with regard to the control over expenditure in India. Mr. Grant-Duff objected to the motion, and Mr. Laing, who regarded the finances of India as approaching bankruptcy, blamed the aggressive policy of the Viceroy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, which Mr. Bright approved, but upon a division it was negatived by 139 to 100. On Monday Colonel Stanley moved the Army Estimates, entering into explanation of the various items. On Tuesday Mr. Trevelyan moved resolutions favouring the extension of household suffrage to he counties and a redistribution of representation. Sir G. Dilke seconded the resolutions, to which Lord C. Hamilton moved an amendment, deprecating the reopening of the suffrage question at the present time. Mr. Lowe objected to the amendment, as conveying an implied pledge at some future time to make the change now recommended, which he entirely disapproved as being unnecessary and dangerous. The debate was continued for some hours, several speakers, including Mr. Courtney, urging that provison should be made for representation of minorities. After the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Hartington had spoken, the House divided and rejected the resolutions by 291 to 226. Lord C. Hamilton's amendment was carried, with the omission, suggested by Mr. Lowe, of the words "at the present time." Wednesday's sitting was of very brief duration. Last night, after questions, a motion for opening Kew Gardens at an earlier hour occupied some time. After which the House was engaged in Committee of Supply during the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. Bigger, M.P., speaking on Sunday at a Home Rule meeting at Bermondsey, declared that justice could only be obtained from the British Parliament by a display of physical force, and that he saw no discredit in the name of Fenian.

Mr. Butt, M. P., continues in a critical condition, but the last medical report was more favourable. The Earl of Winterton died on Saturday, aged 69. Mr. William Howit, the well-known writer, died at Rome on Monday, aged 84. The deaths are also announced of Prebendary Bullock, Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of Professor Clifford, aged 35; and the Bishop of Toronto Rev. Dr. A. N. Bethune).

The Rev. Dr. James Ingram, a Free Church Minister at Unst, Shetland, died on Monday, aged 102 years and 11 months.

The American pedestrian Western concluded his tour on Friday night, but failed to accomplish the task he had undertaken, having walked 1,977½ miles out of the 2,000 promised in 1,000 hours.

The nominal charge for money at the Bank remains at 3 per cent. As regards the stock markets, the various departments have, with few exceptions, been more or less dull the whole of the week, and home railway stocks closed decidedly flat at very little above the lowest points. Foreign bonds have been comparatively steadier, but even here business has been extremely limited.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Wisterton; the Dowager Marchioness of Exeter; Sir Wm. Worsley; the Hon. Mrs. Frances Grimston; the Hon. F. S. C. Trench; Major C. M. Beabby, Bom. S.C.; the Rev. J. Churchill, Bom. Retr.; Capt. G. H. Wilkinson, Bom. Ret.; William Howitt; Professor Clifford, Univ. Coll., London; Lady E. Blacket; the Hon. G. J. Blphinstone; Lieut.-Col. H. Fitz-Roy, Gren. Guards; the Hon. J. Balmon, of Jamaica; the Hon. B.W.P. Verker.

The latest telegrams from the Cape give little news of importance beyond the fact that on February 24 the Zulus had not invaded the colony of Natal, a fact which is probably to some extent to be accounted for by the flooded state of the Tugela river. The details received by the last mail show that the disaster at Isandula was fully as serious as the previous telegrams had represented. In the meantime Colonel Woods and Colonel Pearson were occupying intrenched positions, which it was believed they would be well able to maintain until the arrival of reinforcements, the first of which from England may be expected to reach Durban towards the end of the next week.

The Amnesty Bill was discussed in the French Senate on Friday, and, notwithstanding a vehement speech from M. Victor Hugo, was carried by 163 to 86. In the Chamber M. de Marcere, Minister of the Interior, replied to an attack upon his conduct in relation to accusations made against the police. On Monday a formal motion was made by M. Clemenceau, to which M. de Marcere replied; but in the Chamber passed to the order of the day, whereupon M. de Marcere resigned, and M. Lepère has replaced him, M. Tirard succeeding to the Ministry of Commerce.

The debate in the German Chamber upon the Bill for regulating speeches in Parliament has been under discussion for several days, meeting with great opposition, and is generally expected to be rejected.

The Bulgarian Assembly is continuing its discussions upon the Constitution. The agitation in Eastern Roumelia for union with Bulgaria is spreading, and is likely to be productive of future trouble.

The Russian police having discovered a secret printing office at Kieff were attacked, and several lives were lost in the struggle before about a dozen men and women were arrested.

There is some uneasiness at Cairo, the Khedive insisting upon retaining the chief direction of public affairs, and a majority of the European Consuls, overruling the British and French Consuls, requiring preferential payment on account of the floating debt.

THE ZULU WAR.

LATEST MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECOVERY OF THE COLOURS OF THE 24TH REGIMENT.

THE following despatch, dated Cape Town, Feb. 18, and giving the latest news, is published by the *Daily News*:—

Lord Chelmsford has been reinforced by the 88th Reg., from King William's Town, and a detachment of the King's Own, from Cape Town; also by small bodies of volunteers. Col. Pearson's position at Ekowe, held by 1,200 men, is reported to have been attacked by the Zulus. Official confirmation of this news is not, however, to hand. No communication has been held during the past week. At Durban defensive works are being constructed.

Greytown, Helpmakaar, and Rorke's Drift are held by the 4th, and the remnants of the 24th. The column is gradually receiving a new equipment. Col. Wood writes from Kambuka Hill, Feb. 1, that Lieut Col Buller, with the Frontier Light Horse and a detachment of Burghers, had that day made a reconnaissance of the Military kraal at Bagulusine, which they burned, taking 400 head of cattle, without any casualty on our side. Spies report that Cetewayo intends invading the colony, but the flooded state of the Tugela thus far has prevented him from doing so.

[illegible]aval affairs are causing considerable anxiety. The [illegible]elegate, Mr. Joubert, has had an interview with [illegible]re, and has returned to Pretoria. It is re[illegible]d Volksraad has been convened for the [illegible] purpose is to elect Kruger as pre[illegible] that the majority of the Transvaal [illegible]oin in a war against the Zulus. [illegible]nger has been intercepted, [illegible]5th state that Jorisen [illegible]inging intelligence [illegible] It appears that [illegible] Wakkerst[illegible]m in the [illegible]y he [illegible]

due to Mr. Joubert and Mr. Jorissen to state that they repudiate and express their unqualified disapprobation of the extreme proceedings taken by the Commandant Rensburg. Mr. Joubert has drawn up a long protest, in emphatic language, against the High Commissioner's assertion that there is any alliance, present or prospective, between the Boers and the zulus.

The bodies of Lieuts. Melville and Coghill were found on this side of the Buffalo, with the missing colours of the 24th Regt.

Messrs. Donald Currie fand Co.'s mail steamer Warwick Castle arrived at Plymouth on March 5, bringing dates from the Cape to Feb. 11. Mr. Witt, the missionary, who was one of the passengers in the Warwick Castle, witnessed the fighting at Isandula, and he has written an account of what he saw and of the manner in which he escaped from the Zulus. The news of the discovery of the bodies of Lieuts. Melvill and Coghill was only recived by a brief official telegram just before the steamer sailed. It is mentioned that both have been buried. The latest intelligence, as given in the *Cape Times* up to the hour of the sailing of the Warwick Castle is as follows:—

The military situation to-day does not essentially differ from that presented a week ago. According to all that is known here, there has been no further fighting. Ekowe is found to be provisioned for a less period than was at first reported ten days ago. The men had been placed on short rations, and it is said now that the cattle had fallen into the hands of the enemy; that the supplies will not hold out more than a month from the present day. The two forts on the lower Tugela have received additions to their garrison, and the river for some distance upwards is constantly patrolled by mounted volunteers and native police. Two companies of the Connaught Rangers are now on their march to Stanger to strengthen the garrison at that depot, where large quantities of commissariat stores have been collected. The central quarter of Maritzburg has been put into a state of defence, and all possible preparations for the contingency of attack are being made by the inhabitants, who could muster upon an emergency nearly a thousand rifles. An equal number, with ten guns, few of which possess practical value, defend Fort Napier, an intrenched military poet, dominating the city at a distance of about a mile.

CRITICAL POSITION OF COLONEL PEARSON.

Regarding Colonel Pearson's column the *Cape Argus* says:—

From this division of the field force nothing has been heard since the return of the whole of the cavalry and native regiments forming part of the column; the ostensible reason for sending these portions of the column back had reference to the difficulty of taking the horses or the natives into the fort, and the still greater difficulty of keeping up supplies. In truth, however, it was a case of Robson's choice as regards the natives, and almost the same concerning the volunteers, for the latter were equally desirous of returning home; besides which, Ekowe is extremely unhealthy for horses. The retiring detachments made a food march, Colonel Wood, Major Barton, and Col. Pearson is now cooped up in the fort with a force of 1200 regulars, comprising detachments of the Buffs, the 99th, the Engineers, and the Natal Brigade. Zulus are said to be "infesting" the bush in the neighbourhood of the fort; but Pearson will act strictly on the defensive, and will doubtless succeed in holding his own. When his two months' supplies have run short, it may become a question of necessity for him to cut his way out, or for some relieving force to fight its way in, for the Zulus are not unlikely to direct a good deal of their attention to this isolated force.

The same paper says of Col. Wood's column:—"Our intelligence from this column is but very meagre; it seems, however, that this is the only column left capable of offensive operations. The necessity of covering Utrecht and protecting the Transvaal border will be sufficient, however, to make any serious advance into the enemy's coyntry impossible; it is stated, indeed, that Wood will form a permanent outpost at Tinta's Drift, on the Umoolozi."

THE MASSACRE AT ISLANDULA.

NARRATIVE OF MR. WITT, MISSIONARY.

The following is the written narrative of Mr. Witt, the Swedish missionary, who saw the fighting at Isandula on Jan. 22, and who arrived at Plymouth in the Warwick Castle:—

On Jan. 22, 1879, the sun, bright and warm, rose over my station, Obscarberg, situate at the Buffalo River. On the Natal side of the farm is a drift into the Zulu country, known by the name of Rorke's Drift, ten minutes' walk from the drift where now large new buildings were situate at the border of the Zulu country, and at the very place where the greatest resistance from the Zulus was expected. These buildings were found very fit indeed for military purposes, and at the request of the commanding the forces I had left them at his disposal. A large outhouse, eighty feet by twenty feet, which I used as a church, was turned into a commissariat store, and my dwelling-house, sixty feet by eighteen feet, was made a hospital, in consequence of which I had to send away my wife and three children. I myself stayed and acted as interpreter between the doctor in charge and the black people. Before the above-mentioned day all was quiet, waggons arriving constantly and augmenting the store of provisions, and the only variation in the monotony was the reports of skirmishes taking place on the other side of the river; but heavy storm is often preceded by sudden calm. The 22nd came, and w tnessed the battle in which the warriors on both sides showed, or perhaps compelled to show, a courage that can be denied neither by contemporaries nor by posterity.

Dr. R— and myself had in the morning made up our minds to pay a visit to a missionary in the neighbourhood. When about to start at noon, we were told that a great fight was taking place over the river. In company the chaplain of the forces we ascended a hill, 500 feet high between the station and the river, from which we had an excellent view of what was going on. At a distance of three miles as the crow flies we saw the place where the camp was made. The whole spot was crowded with black figures swarming about. Down below us, though very hilly and broken, contained a large flat between us and the camp, and on this flat we saw three lines drawn, the one end reaching the camp and the other the river. The whole of it was a shocking sight. The heavy firing from the rifles, mixed with the rolling sound of the big guns, and the noise of the shouting of the men caused a nervous feeling that something terrifying was going on. What struck us in the beginning was that a good many of the officers of the Native Contingent had one by one crossed the river some miles below the mission station, and came galloping towards it as fast as the horses could carry them, and on the left-hand side we noticed some of the mounted natives crossing at the Drift and driving some cattle before them.

Although we could not clearly comprehend this movement we did not pay much attention to it, our minds being far from dreaming of the real facts. In the meantime the three lines had drawn themselves more together to one spot. Here was a large Kaffir kraal, which was gradually surrounded and fired at. How many had entered it I do not know, and will probably never learn, because those who were inside there were certainly killed by Zulus' bullets. After twenty minutes' heavy firing the resistance ceased, and the attacking ones divided themselves again. Half of them returned towards the camp, and the other half—from 5,000 to 6,000—approaching the river and the place where I was. Firing every now and then, they reached at last the river, where another skirmish took place. The spot where they crossed was half a mile below the Drift, and was defended by a few Natal Kaffirs. A tolerably good force could easily have prevented their crossing. Having killed these few Natal Kaffirs they crossed one by one. This done, they sat down for a half an hour in order to get some rest and to strengthen themselves from the snuff-box. Then they separated and again divided into parties, the one following the course of the river, the other taking its way towards us.

We now perceived that the house of a neighbouring farmer on the Natal side was set on fire; but we were so far from fancing that the Zulus would cross the river that we never had the slightest idea of the real state of things, but were still thinking that the approaching black people were our own troops. They now were so close to us that their bullets could easily have reached us, and we saw that they were all naked. It was then apparent to us that the thick mass that swarmed the camp were the Zulus, who had taken possession of it, the light lines firing at the kraal were Zulus, and, finally, those who had crossed the river and were approaching were Zulus. The few whites whom we had seen galloping now and then to the Natal side perhaps were the only survivors of all those who, a week before, had entered the Zulu country. Our eyes were opened, but why had they not been before? How had the idea of the possibility of a disaster on our side been so far from us that the clearest facts had been unable to make it enter our minds? The officers' flight, the burning farm, the immense masses [my 20,000] moving to and fro in light lines—why had not this long ago told us that the Lord's thoughts are not our thoughts, nor our ways His? These ideas were crossing my mind while we speedily descended the hill followed by the Zulus.

Arrived at the houses we saw at once a new proof of the sad truth to which our eyes had just been opened. The tents which surrounded the houses, and were used by a company left there under Major Sporiding for the protection of the hospital and the commissariat store, had been [illegible]lled down, and a temporary barricade of meal sacks was [illegible]between the houses, at a distance of twenty yards [illegible]another. Here we were met by anxious questions [illegible], "Do the Zulus come here?" and com[illegible], "In five minutes they will be here," [illegible]ment the fighting began in the neighbourhood. Though wishing to take part in the defence of my own house, and at the same time in the defence of an important place for the defence of the whole colony, yet my thoughts went to my wife and children, who were at a short distance from there, and did not know anything of what was going on: and having seen one party of the Zulus making their way in that direction, I followed the desire of my heart, saddled my horses, and started to warn my family. What my poor family had to suffer before, after five days' journey to Maritzburg, chased by Zulus and frightened by all sorts of reports, I will pass over as of no interest for other people. The attack on Oscarsburg had been awful. Before I started I saw a Zulu alone at the barricade kneeling and firing. The whole force drew nearer, and the battle grew heavier. Soon the hospital was on fire. Our people found it impossible to defend themselves inside the barricade. They must retire within the wall, thus entering the commissariat store. The sick people were brought here except five who could not be removed, and who were stuck by the Zulus and burned. That the hospital was put on fire was certainly a great personal loss for me, as all my property was burned, but it was of great importance for the whole colony, and especially for the people in the commissariat store, as the flames of the burning house enabled them to aim properly on the Zulus, and thus keep them at a fair distance. If the Zulus had known, they would never have put fire to the house; the heavy darkness of that dreadful night would have made our troops unable to defend themselves as they did.

THE DEFENCE OF RORKE'S DRIFT.

The most detailed account of the defence of Rorke's Drift is given in the *Natal Witness*. The correspondent, after describing the retreat from Isandula, says:—

The march to Rorke's Drift was made without further incident, save some twenty or thirty shots fired by the Native Contingent. There were plenty of Zulus hovering about seemingly afraid to attack us, and twice we passed columns of them debouching from the Buffalo, while burning kraals on the Natal side showed plainly from whence they were returning. These men had also evidently no whish to come into collision with us, and had it not been for the particular position in which we were placed, a successful attack might have, to a certain extent, avenged us for our losses. Those, however, with whom the decision lay saw that it would be risking too much to make any formidable attack. As yet it was unknown whether Helpmakaar, with our ammunition and the depot at Rorke's Drift, had escaped, and should we even have gained a complete victory, we should have been in common with the whole northern portion of the colony, compelled at once to retire. Zulus in our reserves of ammunition were no longer intact; while, had we been repulsed, Natal would have been laid open in an irreparable manner. Wiser and truer counsels, therefore, prevailed, and we marched steadily forward to Rorke's Drift, the smoke rising from the missionaries' house on the other side, suggesting to us further disaster.

As, however, we neamed the river, men could be seen manning the walls of an old ruined house to the building now as a commissariat store, some of them waving coats, &c., and Col. Russell, with his mounted infantry, was ordered to ford the river and go straight up to them. Our belief in Zulu cunning had by this time got so strong that it was not until the mounted men reached the building, and were received by true English cheers, that we were fully persuaded it was not a trick. The fact that the pont ropes were unhooked also proved to us that the Zulus could not have had everything their own way, and it was with anxiety to reach our men and hear their news that we watched the Carbineers, who had crossed at the ford, cast off the ropes, and prepared to tug us over. Little time was occupied in so doing, or in reaching the commissariat store, and the cheers which burst forth from our men as the General cantered up and said, "Thank you all very much for your very gallant defence," were pleasant to hear.

A gallant defence it indeed had been. Eighty men, ten of whom were sick in hospital, had beaten off and thoroughly defeated some 3,000 Zulus, flushed with their late victory. They had held out for half an hour, and during which to make what preparations were possible for defending an extremely weak position. Fortunately there were plenty of sacks of meal, &c., to be had, and temporary fortifications were rapidly constructed with them. From 3 a. m. to 5 p. m. the Zulus came on again and again with undaunted pluck. They succeeded in taking the hospital and burning it, though in doing so they lost ten times the number they killed, and they charged up to the very walls, and attempted to unscrew the bayonets which met them. Greater bravery than that displayed on either side could not have been; but the little body of English soldiers behind their frail walls knew they were fighting to hold a most important post, and never hesitated for an instant, whereas, the Zulus, who no doubt thought they could easily cut up a handful of men like those opposed to them, after their recent achievement, were beginning to find out their mistake.

The engagement, however, continued the whole livelong night, the Zulus again and again attempting to take the place by storm. At last, fairly discouraged, they retreated, and as dawn was breaking, our force, as may be imagined, was severe; that of the enemy must have been something enormous. They had come on again and again in broad daylight, and by the light of the burning house, and in the very muzzles of the guns, and their dying were heaped up in scores all around the barricade. Within 300 yards of the spot our burying parties counted 351 bodies, while on the road they had taken in retreat the dead and wounded by their fire. That in this engagement the enemy lost 1,000 killed and 200 or 300 wounded is, I think, a very moderate calculation; and the lesson taught them by that gallant company of the 24th is one they will not soon forget.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE KILLED.

LOSS OF 900 EUROPEANS.

The special correspondent of the *Cape Argus* sends an official return of the killed, under date, Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 7. He says:—A nominal return in part of the slain at Isandula has been published this morning; it is incomplete, through the absence of the names of waggon conductors and others not serving in various capacities at the time of the disaster. It is feared that the total of Europeans when finally ascertained will not be much less than 900. The following are the names already published:—

N BATTERY, 5TH BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Officers: Capt. and Brevet Major Stuart-Smith and Brevet Major Russell; Non-commissioned officers: Sergt-Edwards, Corporals Bailey, Cooper, and Langridge; Bombardiers Parkor and Nash; Acting Bombardiers Lequay, Aylett, MacDonald, Boswell, Farrar, and Whinham; Collar-maker Shepherd; shoeing-smith Elliott; gunners Reede, Mead, Moolacott, Wilson, Page, Beach, Lamb, James, Miller, Byrne, O'Neal, King, Williams, McGregor, Smyth, Burke, Rigan, Hicks, Collins, Berry, Roscoe, Davis, Marshall, Redman, Wilson, Dinnis, Stevenson, Connell, Horison, Cochrane; drivers Barron, Hutchenge, Dailey, Clark, Brooks, McKeown, Allen, Jonas, Marchant, Cowley, Daily, Murphy, Heath, Joyce, Adams, Spread, Bruce, Bishop. Total, 5 officers, 61 men.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Officers: Col. Durnford, Lieut. McDowell, Corporal Gamble; sappers Cubbert, McDearn, Wheatley; Capt. G. Shepstone, political assistant to Col. Durnford. Total, 3 officers, 3 men.

FIRST BATTALION 24TH REGIMENT.

Commanding Officer Lieut.-Col. Pulleine.
Capts. Degnoher, Mostyn, Wardell, Younghusband.
Lieuts. Adj. Melvills, Porteous, Cavaye, Anstey, Coghill, Daly, Hodson, Atkinson.
Second Lieut. Dyson. Regimental Staff—Paymr. Whit, Qrmr. Pullen.

Non commissioned officers: Qrmr.-Sergt. Leitch, Instructor of Musketry Chambers, Drum-Major Taylor, Orderly room Sergant Fitzgerald, Paymr. Sergt. Mead, Armourer Sergeant Hayward, Sergt.-Major Gapp, Sergeant in Charge of Cooks Field, Tailor-Sergeant Smedley, Colour-Sergts. Brown, whitfield, Edwards, Ballard, Wolfe: Sergts. Edwards, Hippenstal, Clarkson, Bradley, Fowden, Hornebrook, Pial, Fay, Bennett, Cooper, Upton, Gamble, Parsons, Cohalan, Gills, Ainsworth, Greatrex, Smith; Lance-Sergts. Milnes and Reardon; Corporals Bell, Bellhouse, Board, Davis, Everitt, Franks, Knight, Lawler, Markham, Millen, Rowder, Farbuck, Williams, and Richardson; Lance-Corporals Chadwick, Canboye, Every, Hackin, Hewitt, Horgan, Jno. Johnson, Murphy, Trassell, Weatherhead, and Young; Drummers Adams, W. Dibden, Haynes, Ormond, Orlopp, Perkins, Reardon, Stansfield, and J. Thompson.

Privates Abbott, Alindham, Amos, Drummond, Andrews, Atkins, Bailey, Baker, Barry Barry, John Bartles, John Bastand, Beation, Beckell, Benham, Bennet, A. Bennet, R. Benton, Batterton, Birch, Bishop, Blackhurst, Blower, Bodwin, Bonlton, Boylan, Bray, Bruse, Brew, Brodrick, Brown, M. Burley, Burke, T. Burke, William Burne, Barsley, Butler, Bye, Cahill, Callanan, Campbell, Camp, Clanhillon, Carpenter, Carol, Casey, Ceilley, Chalmers, Chapman, Chatterton, Christian, Clarke, Clements, Cuttarbeck, Cole, Coleman, Collins, D. Collins, T. Colston, Connoly, C. Cousley, John Cormese, Cook, Cooper, Coushlin, Cox, James Cox, Clarke Cullen, Davis, A. Davis, E. Davis, Dingle, James, Dobbin, Dobbs, Donohoe, Doran, Doade, Dredge, Duck, Duckworth, Duerley, Dunmore, Dunn, Dyer, Edwards, W. G. Egan, W. Egan, Thos. Elderton, Elderington, Ellis, Ellison, Evans, J. W. Evans, D. Ellemore, Fairoloth, McHale, McKenzie, Main, Mahoney, Malarey, Marley, Meredith, Millon, Miller, More, Morgan, John Morgan, William Morris, Morse, John P. Murray Nash, Newberry, T. Nicolls, Nicholas, William Nye, Oakley, Odey, Ogden, Padman, Painter, Parry, John Parry, Patterson, Petters, Philips, John Philips,—Farmer, Fay, Feris, Fitzgerald, Fortune, Flint, Freeman, Gilder, Gillan, Gingle, Glass, Greham, Goddard, Goddsheld, Grass, Green, Grein, Gregson, Griffiths, Hall, Hadden, Hall, John Hannaford, Hannard, Hamely, Harris, William Haynes, Hedges, Hemmings, Hibbard, Hickin, Hicks, Hitchin, Hines, Higgins, William N. Pickard, Plant, Plunkett, Palper, Pope, Pottory, Powell, Proctor, Prasser, G. Prasser, John Pugh, William Pugh, W. L. Quirk, Remmington, Ritteroad, Richard, Richardson, M. Rimney, Rittmann, Roberts, Rowan, Rodmeas, Rowberry, Rule, Rutter, Ryan, Salter, Sainey, Scare, Sellwood, Sharp, Shaw, Shear, Sheather, Shrimpton.—Holland, Holder, Horne, Horsbuckle, Horrigan, Harrington, T. G. Haugh, Hughes, John Hughes, John Hughes, Owen Hughes, S. Iggulder, Isley, Ivates Jenkins, James Jenkins, William Jenkins, Walter Johnstone, G. Johnston, H. Johnston, Job Johnston, John Johnston, William Johnston, John Johnston, James Johnston, W. Jones, S. Jones, John Jones, William Jones, William Keene, Silcock, Skelton, Smith, C. Smith, C. Smith, E. Smith, James Smith, C. Speed, Stevens, H. Stevens, W. Strange, Sullivan, John Sullivan, P. Sutton, J. Sweffer, Taylor, Tak, Terry, Theobald Thomas, J. S. Thomas, Thornett, Lee, Tillsard, Tuony, Todd, Townsend, Trottman, Turner, Trowell, Tallett, Vines, Waller, Walker.—Keepan, Kempesll, Kempater, Kelly, A. Kelly, J. F. Kelly, James Kelley, F. Knight, Lamb, Lambert, Leach, Leiter, Lee, Lewis, H. Lewis, R. Lenain, Lang, Leippett, Lesbeck, Lloyd, Lowe, C. Lowe, R. Locket, Lovell, Lymns, Lycett, Lawrence, Mack, Manney, Mann, Martini M'Donald, M'Farlane, Walsh, Thomas Walsh, Thomas Wallen, Warner, Waltins, Wattely, Watts, Webb, Welsh, Wheaton, Whelan, Wilks, Wilkinson, Williams, Ellis Williams, John Williams, E. Williams, P. Williams, M. Williams, Thos. Williams, Thos. Williams, Jas. Wilson, Wolfendale, A. Wolfendale, J. Wood, Wooley, Worthington, Wright, Whybrow, Desmond Waters.

Total, 16 officers, 405 men.

SECOND BATALION 24TH REGIMENT.

Officers: Lists. Pope, Austen Dyer; Sub Lieut. Griffiths; Qrmr. Bloomfield.

Non-commissioned officers: Bandmaster Bullard, Qrmr.-Sergt. Davis; Sergts. Limes, Chew, Ross, Reeves, Col Renshaw, Sims, Low; Lance-Corporal Elverly Sergt. Cares, Shaw, Wiltnin, Lee, M'Caffry, Heugh, and Waterhouse.

Corporals Thompson, Morkock, and Greenhill; Drummers Anderson, Boys, Gordon, Gurney, Holmes, and M'Ewan.

Privates Bishop, Byard, Byrne, Qainn, M'Geire, White, Mockler, Sherwood, Moore, Morris, W. Suthland, Mack, Stephens, Pedlar, Watkins, Woods, Maly, Smith, Warrocks, Flynn, Hawkins, Johns, Broderick, Kelly, Kennedy, Phillips, Howell, Even, Smith, Long, Jones, Terson, Lynch, Edwards, Smith, Pritchard, White Bryant, Carroll, Cornish, J. J. Davis, J. Davis, Hacker, Hall, Mc-Donald, Hopkins, Hudson, Hooped mans, Blade, Hannon, Ball, Hall, J. Davis, J. Fortune, Lowis, Williams, Montgomery, Brierly, Jones, T. Jones, Turner, McCracken, Fitzpatrick, Watson, Hill, Kray, Nobes, Machin, Negle, Quelford, Farr, Allen, Bridgewater, Bailey, Chanlesby, Hall, Williams, E. Williams, E. Williams. Williamson, Wright, Young, Scott, Waters, Mulroy, B. Hall, Shuttleworth, Barton, Wichtman, and Saunders.

Total, 6 officers, 168 men.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Corporal Jos. Prichard, Private Wm. Jacques, Private Jno. Coley. Total 3 men.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

Lieutenant of Orderlies Hall and Corporal Lee. Privates: Kremer, Lewis, Dean, Hughes Mann, Gillman, Keen, Baker. Total, 1 officer, 10 men.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Major Shepherd and boy Green. Total, 1 officer, 1 man.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Qrmr-Sergeant Johnstone, 80th Regt.; Farrier Sampson, 9th Lancers; Private M'Sloawick, 6th Dragoon Guards; Private Shaw, 2nd 3rd Buffs; Wheatley, do.; Turner, 1st-24th; Chesterton, 80th; Holman, do.; McDonald, do; shoeing-smith Bourne, 80th Regt.; Private Whitehouse, civil servant, do; Wm. Popworth, do; Robert Turner, do. Total 13 men.

NATAL MOUNTED POLICE.

Non-commissioned officers: Corporal Lelly and Lance-Corporal Campbell; Troopers Bangor, Berry, Lakeman, Clark, Capps, Daniels, Dorrory, Eason, Fletcher, Fluter, Lloyd, McRay, Meres, Niel, Parsons, Pleydell, Pollard, Secretan, Siddall, Stemson, Thickey, White, Windless, and Wood. Total, 26 men.

NATAL CARBINEERS.

Officers: Lieut. Scott, Qrmr. Gordon, 8 nd Qrmr. Lutz Bullock. Troopers Blaikie, Booth, Christian, Deane, Davis, Dickenson, Hawkins, Hayhow, Haldane, R. Jackson, F. Jackson, Lumley, McLeroy, Menderhall, Moodie, Ross, Swift, Tarboton, and Whitzaw. Total, 2 officers, 20 men.

NEWCASTLE MOUNTED RIFLES.

Officers: Capt. Bradstreet, Qrmr. Hitchcock, and Sergt. Swan, Troopers Bailey, Bank, McLister, and Dunkelman. Total, 2 officers, 6 men.

BUFFALO BORDER GUARDS.

Troopers Easy, Cartridge, and Wehr. Total, 3 men.

1ST BATTALION 3RD REGIMENT, NATAL NATIVE CONTINGENT.

Officers: Capts. Robert Krohn and James Lonsdale: Lieuts. Avery, Holcroft, and Jameson: Acting Surg. Brice, Qrmr. M'Cormac, and Interpreter Grant. Sergt.-Major Cole, Church, Wheeler, Paterson, Seeling, Bryant, Atkins, Russell, Donnell, Golding, M'Carty, and Humphries. Corporals: Sibley, Anderson, Palmer, Bawmore, Drigrie, O'Connel, O'Neill, Davidson, Quin, Willett, Pearson, Price, Hospital Sergeant Cane, Candacior, Doyle, Lerone, Cook, and George Neil. Total, 8 officers, 29 men.

2ND BATTALION 3RD REGIMENT, NATAL NATIVE CONTINGENT.

Officers: Capts. Edwd. Erskine, A. J. Barry, and O. T. Murray: Lieuts. R. A. Pritchard, L. D. Young, Arthur, Gibson, Standish, Chambers, and Horiver. Sergeants A. Farr, D. Schump, S. Philip, W. Bretner, W. Murray, A. Hamilton, J. Allen, T. Mowbray, A. Broderick, W. Kemp, T. Riverson, and Moore. Corporals J. Walker, W. Grewn, D. Delahalge, H. Sturk, T. Harrington, J. Wills, R. Slytes, Stapelton, J. Camfield, E. Welsh, W. Allen, L. Schnerther, D. Desselliers, W. Langhlan, and T. Pitzer. Total, 9 officers, 38 men.

MISCELLANEOUS STAFF.

Clerk, Colour-Sergt. Keane, Acting Sergt. H. Thompson, 80th Regt., shoeing and farrier smith, Corporal Wright, Army Service Corps; Private Fitzpatrick, 2-5th Regt., servant to Lieut. Creslock; Private Williamson, 2-24th Regt., servant to Lord Chelmsford; Private Watson, 31st Regt servant to Major Gossett: Private Hughes, 1-24th Regt., servant to Capt. Buller; Signalman Analey, H. M. S. Active, servant to Lieut. Myine, Mr. Leppars, cook to Lord Chelmsford; Civil Surg. Glanville, Dresser Chevers, Corporal Clarke, Army Hospital Corps. Total 1 officer, 11 men.

The above list, including the names of 51 officers and 736 men, or a total of 837 of all ranks, is, as previously stated, not final.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S DESPATCHES.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette*, issued on Saturday, March 1, contains the following despatch, which has been received by the Secretary of State for War from Lord Chelmsford, K. C. B., commanding the forces in South Africa:—

No. 1.

"Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Jan. 27, 1879.

"Sir,—The telegram I sent you to-day will have conveyed the sad intelligence of the misfortune which has occurred to a portion of the force under my command.

"The Court of inquiry which is about to assemble will, I trust, be able to collect sufficient evidance to explain what at present appears to me almost incomprehensible; but, from the account of the few who escaped, I am able to give you a narrative which, though, perhaps, not absolutely accurate as to facts, will convey to you a fair idea of the events of that melancholy day. On the 20th of January No. 3 Column, under Colonel Glyn, broke up from its camp on the left bank of the Buffalo River and marched about ten miles along the waggon track which leads from Rorke's Drift to the Indent Forest, and encamped with its back to an isolated, precipitous-sided hill of peculiar appearance called Isandula.

"On the 20th I myself made a reconnoissance about ten miles farther on the same waggon track, which skirts the Inhlazatye Mountain, as far as a place called Matyana's stronghold—a deep valley full of caves with three precipitous sides, over one of which a small river falls, and, flowing along its bottom, enters the Buffalo River at a distance of about 12 or 15 miles.

"Not having time to properly examine the country round this peculiar stronghold, into which I had been told the enemy would very probably retire, I ordered that the next day two separate parties should move out from camp at an early hour and bring me back a full description of it.

"One, under Major Dartnell, consisting of the Mounted Police and Volunteers of which he is cammandant, took the same road that I had taken, while another, consisting of two battalions, Native Contingent, under Commandant Lonsdale, worked round a flat-topped mountain called Malakata, which is the southern part of the Inhlazatye range.

"The orders given to the commanders of these two parties were that they were to effect a communication along the open ground on the Inhlazatie range, and then return to camp with the information they had been able to obtain. At about 3 p. m. one of my own staff officers, who had accompanied Major Dartnell, returned to camp and reported that the latter had been unable to effect a complete reconnoissance of the country beyond the small river alluded to, as he had found it occupied by the enemy in some force, that he had called up the two battalions Native Contingent, and that if I sent him three companies of British Infantry to give them confidence he would be able to attack. I did not consider it advisable to comply with his request, as the day was far advanced and the distance great. Biscuit was sent out to the force, which bivouacked on the northern edge of the Inhlazatye range. At 2 30 a. m. on the 22nd of January, Colonel Glyn, having received a despatch from Major Dartnell, saying that the enemy was in great force in front of him, sent his senior staff officer to inquire what I would wish done.

"Feeling that the position was rather critical, I ordered Colonel Glyn to move to his assistance with all the available men of the 2d battalion 24th Regiment, consisting of six companies, and also to take four guns and the Mounted Infantry.

"An express was sent off to Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, Royal Engineers, who was at Rorke's Drift with 500 natives, half of whom were mounted and armed with breech-loaders, to move up to strengthen the force which were left to guard the camp.

"The strength of this force was as follows:—Royal Artillery—two officers, 78 men, two guns; two rocket tubes, one officer, 10 men (Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford's force); 1st battalion 24th Regiment—15 officers, 334 men.; 2d battalion 24th Regiment—five officers, 90 men; Mounted European Corps—five officers, 204 men; Natal Native Contingent—19 officers, 391 men; Natal Pioneers—one officer, 10 men. Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford's force, 18 officers, 450 men. Total natives, 851 men. Total Europeans (including officers), 772.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine, 1st battalion 24th Regiment, was left in charge of the camp and received strict instructions that he was to defend it to the last.

"The reinforcement under Colonel Glyn moved off at daybreak and I accompanied it, pressing forward; with a small escort of the Mounted Infantry. I reached Major Dartnell's force at 8 a.m., and at once ordered him to send out his mounted men to gain intelligence of the enemy, whose whereabouts did not appear to be very certain.

"The enemy shortly after showed in considerable strength on some high ground opposite to the Inhlazatye range, but at some distance, and appeared to be advancing to take possession of a projecting spur which ran out into the